

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Commercial break
BBC chairman Stuart
Young talks about
competition and TV
advertising



High fliers
In pursuit of pleasure
and conservation, the art
of falconry takes off

No frills
Newmarket stages the
first team race between
men and women jockeys

Mining interests
Woodrow Wyatt on why
the NUM should have
been more wary of Libya

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition prize of £2,000 was won yesterday by Mr James Flynn who lives in London. Portfolio list, page 20. How to play, information service, back page

Stronger control of RUC urged

A new and tougher authority to supervise the Royal Ulster Constabulary, and the disbandment of the part-time Ulster Defence Regiment as the RUC takes over more security functions, was recommended yesterday by a 12-man independent inquiry team headed by Lord Kilbrandon.

Dispute over priest's Mass

Many thousands of Poles are expected to turn out tomorrow for the funeral of Father Popieuszko, but a row has broken out between Solidarity and the authorities over where the funeral Mass and burial should take place.

Divorce vote

Proposals for the remarriage of divorcees in church have been rejected in most dioceses to have voted on the issue. The trend means the end of the scheme drawn up by the bishops.

Pound rises

Sterling rose 1.3 cents to £1.2310 in London and reached £1.2340 in early trading in New York on hopes of an imminent cut in US interest rates.

Warmest day

Yesterday was London's warmest November day since the London Weather Centre opened 24 years ago with temperatures reaching 66°F.

Road hazards

A man who refused to give a breath test was ordered back to a magistrates' court for conviction although he had been wrongly arrested and had not been driving.

Police appeal

The detective leading the hunt for the man who shot dead a police sergeant in Leeds has appealed for help from the killer's accomplice.

Montana hunt

A Montana sheriff is leading a manhunt in the Rockies for a father and son wanted for the kidnapping of a girl ski star and a murder.

End of the run

Zola Budd, who ran for Britain in the Los Angeles Olympics, is renouncing British citizenship and international athletics and staying in South Africa.

Leader, page 13

Letters: on Ethiopia, from Mr P Searle; Europe, from Sir Henry Plumb, MEP.

Leading articles: Unemployment; Homelessness; Mr Rifkin in Poland.

Features, pages 10-12: The star chamber loses its shine; Rajiv Gandhi; CBI - Tory strains; Spectrum: poet turned film maker Yevtushenko.

Manchester, pages 15-18: Obituary, page 14: Mr M. Babington Smith, Eduardo de Filippo.

How a regional capital bounced back from recession and industrial blight.

Home News 2-4; Law Report 6; Overseas 2-4; Motoring 27; Arts 14; Science 2; Bridge 7; Sport 23-26; Business 19-23; TV & Radio 29; Court 14; Theatres, etc 29; Crossword 30; Weather 14; Diary 12.

Army called in to quell anti-Sikh violence in Delhi

Hindu mobs exact bloody revenge for Gandhi murder

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

A thin black haze of smoke, like a mourning shroud, hung over the capital of India yesterday as Hindu mobs took revenge on the Sikh community for the murder of the Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi.

By late afternoon pillars of smoke smudged the horizon all round the city as Sikh properties, Sikh houses and Sikh vehicles were burned. Reports varied widely but one source said that hospitals around the city had reported at least 60 people had died in the violence.

United News of India reported last night that 115 people had been killed in countrywide rioting.

By evening the new Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, had given instructions that the mayhem should be stopped at all cost. For the first time since independence the Army was brought into the capital to keep order. The badly overstretched Delhi police force was withdrawn from the central and southern sectors of the city and the Army took over.

Curfews were established in three sectors of the city, also for the first time. The Prime Minister has given very strict instructions to all agencies concerned with law and order that at no cost should we allow these incidents to continue", said Mr M. M. K. Wali, the Home Secretary the senior civil servant in the Home Ministry. "Whatever means are necessary they should be used".

Elsewhere in the country mobs in towns with big Sikh communities also went on a spree of burning and looting.

Some of the worst incidents were in Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh. In Morena in Madhya Pradesh a train out of the Punjab capital of Chandigarh was stopped and 12 Sikhs were taken off and killed.

In Jabalpur the Army was called in to restore order, and indefinite curfew imposed. But Jabalpur was still causing concern. Mr Wali said last night.

Princess Anne, who has broken off her tour of India as president of the Save the Children Fund, will represent the Queen at the funeral of Mrs Gandhi in Delhi tomorrow. She will return home after the funeral.

The Foreign Office advised that other British people planning to visit the country to consider postponing the trip. It also warned the 3,500 British citizens in India to "keep their heads down" while the violence continued.

In Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh and in Lucknow, the state capital, only a rigidly-enforced curfew ended the sectarian clashes, but both towns were now under control, according to Mr Wali.

The Army was called in to Calcutta, too, to restore order among mobs who were setting fire to and looting Sikh-owned shops. In several places in the country people were killed by police firing as they struggled to restore order. Curfews were imposed in 30 big towns.

In Indore in Madhya Pradesh the historic palace of the Holkar Rajahs in the centre of the city,

dominating the central square, was one of the places burnt by the irrational mobs.

In Delhi a number of Sikhs feeling they were threatened by a mob opened fire with automatic weapons. Several people in the crowd were killed. Outside a *cardwara*, a Sikh temple, a 12-bore shotgun was discharged into the crowd, and in response the enraged crowd invaded the temple.

I saw several bands of young men on the rampage in south Delhi. Beside the junction of the outer ring road and the airport road a gang of more than 100 armed with clubs and heavy baulks of wood gathered round a furiously burning tanker.

As they pulled away from it, several loud blasts sent a vast plume of flame and dense oily smoke into the sky. The gang, cheery as a holiday stopped a bus only when they found none did they let it pass.

Along the outer ring road the way was blocked by a group of six vehicles including a mini bus and a Land-Rover, all burning fiercely. A petrol station near by was also set on fire, and was still burning late in the evening.

A Sikh shop in Vasant Vihar, a smart suburb where many foreigners live, was burning as I passed. When it was set alight a number of adjoining Hindu shops also caught fire.

On the inner ring road at South Extension, a busy new market area shops and boutiques were charred and open. In the middle of the road a vehicle was burning, and the fire was

Continued on back page, col 1



Mrs Gandhi's body lying in state at Teen Murti House, her father's former residence

Coal board abandons hope of deal with Scargill

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Senior National Coal Board officials are reconciled to the fact that it will not be possible to reach a negotiated settlement to the pit strike with Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, and instead are hoping that pressure can be brought on the miners by the TUC and Labour Party.

In the wake of the final breakdown of peace talks, the emphasis of the board's strategy is likely to shift to trying to persuade the two wings of the labour movement to use every possible influence on the miners' union leadership to modify its consistently hard-line opposition to pit closures.

But in apparent anticipation of those developments, the union's executive in Sheffield yesterday decided to seek wider political and industrial support from the Labour Party, and TUC in an attempt to heighten the impact of the eight month strike.

A special rank-and-file delegate conference is to be held in Sheffield on Monday. Later there will be five mass regional rallies to which Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Labour

Party and Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, have been invited to speak.

The invitations to Mr Kinnock and Mr Willis were seen as attempts to preempt any moves by them to modify the miners' union's militant opposition to pit closures.

A meeting of the TUC's "inner cabinet", the finance and general purposes committee, will be held, probably on Tuesday. It may become the forum for an attempt by union leaders to draw the TUC into a more central negotiating role in the dispute.

The rallies, which are designed to wind up support among both the union rank and file and the public, are to be held in Edinburgh, Newcastle upon Tyne, Sheffield, Birmingham and Cardiff.

Some members of the union executive said that Mr Kinnock and Mr Willis had been told of the invitations and had accepted, although that could not be confirmed last night.

Mr James Cowan, the National Coal Board's deputy chairman, signalled the board's

acceptance that it may not be able to move miners' leaders away from their negotiating position. He said yesterday: "I do not see any hope whatsoever of reaching a settlement with Mr Scargill." There was no feeling whatsoever that the NUM, led by Mr Scargill, was making any effort at getting a settlement, he said.

Mr Cowan said that at least Mr Scargill's rhetoric had been consistent. "At least give him the benefit of consistency, but I give him no marks for negotiating."

Mr Ian MacGregor, the board chairman, said he was becoming "very discouraged" and argued that the miners' union had never shown any intention to negotiate an end to the dispute.

Senior board officials hope that their exhaustion of patience with the union will be shared by Mr Scargill's colleagues in the labour movement who they hope will seek to persuade him that the deal agreed with the pit deputies union, Nacods, is the best that he can possibly secure.

NUM chiefs sued, page 2

Way is cleared for RAF airlift

By Rodney Cowton

After a 24-hour delay caused by doubts about the availability of facilities at Addis Ababa, the first three aircraft of the Royal Air Force's contribution to famine relief in Ethiopia are leaving Britain late last night.

They had been waiting to leave since Wednesday when, five hours before takeoff, Britain was informed that the airport at Addis Ababa was going to be too crowded to accommodate them. After nearly 24 hours of confusion word came through that they would after all be able to land at the Ethiopian capital, and yesterday afternoon the decision was taken to go ahead.

The aircraft were leaving RAF Lyneham, in Wiltshire, at about 10 pm on the first leg of their journey, to Akrotiri in Cyprus. They are expected to remain there for about 14 hours, and then to time their departure to arrive at Addis Ababa at first light tomorrow.

There was no indication what had caused the change of attitude in Addis Ababa. A statement by the British Ministry of Defence merely said: "The Ethiopian authorities have now agreed that we can operate from Addis Ababa for as long as we like, while a longer term solution is arranged."

One possible explanation for doubts about the capacity of Addis Ababa to cope with all the traffic may be seen in the fact that it was reported from Moscow that the Soviet Union was sending 40 aircraft with crews, as well as 400-500 lorries and water drilling equipment. Transport aircraft carrying helicopters would leave for Ethiopia today and more aid was on its way by ship.



Airlift plans: Flights between Addis Ababa and Aksum and Malakale will be a two-way shuttle.

In the meantime, it was reported from Addis Ababa that a British TriStar carrying supplies bought from funds raised by the *Daily Mirror*, and with Mr Robert Maxwell, proprietor of the newspaper on board, had arrived there.

The RAF Hercules which left last night will be followed by a further four which are planned to leave this evening.

Apart from a partial load on the seventh Hercules, virtually everything they carry will be equipment and supplies to

Continued on back page, col 2

Tear gas and tears around the catafalque

100,000 jostle to pay respects

At Teen Murti House in the heart of the ceremonial, official and diplomatic part of Delhi, 100,000 people yesterday had tears in their eyes. Some, as doubt, had tears of sadness at the loss of Mrs Gandhi. For most, the cause was a period of tear gas (Michael Hamlyn writes).

Mrs Gandhi's body, head raised towards the crowds, was covered with flowers and the Indian tricolour of saffron, white and green. It lay in an open doorway with armed forces chiefs standing impassively at its head. At the feet of the catafalque, a violently scrambling crowd struggled for a last glimpse of her face.

From time to time, police burst into the crowd with *lathi* - long bamboo canes - and *baton* - short metal clubs - and *tear gas*. When the crowd got too close to the body, they closed in with gas. The crowd chanted: "Bhagwan Gandhi, a mara rahen (may she live, for ever)". If the people could raise an elbow in the crush, they threw marigolds.

Dignitaries tried to make their way through a private entrance, and some got past the crowd to hurry by and touch the corpse's feet, but many senior Delhi residents found themselves excluded. "Please try coming back later", pleaded a senior policeman, "when the crowds

have gone down". The crowds, however, showed no signs of going down.

The people became angry at times, and a number of Sikhs, who turned up to pay their respects, were chased away. Stones were thrown at police on a few occasions, and a sergeant lay beside a first aid tent behind the museum building with his head lavishly encased.

Mrs Gandhi's body will lie in state at her father's former residence until the funeral tomorrow. From the Presidential Palace to the massive India Gate, was being lined with heavy fencing to prevent the crowds from straying into the path of the procession.

Number of jobless falls by 58,504

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Unemployment fell by 58,504 to 3,225,136 last month, as many school leavers entered work or training. However, adult unemployment set a record, and is rising at an underlying rate of 15,500 a month.

The figures were somewhat better than expected and dampened fears that September's record total indicated an acceleration in the growth of unemployment.

Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Employment, said: "Today's figures tend to suggest that there is not the sort of severe worsening there appeared to be last month."

Adult unemployment, seasonally adjusted, rose 2,800 to a record 3,101,200 last month, after increases of 24,500 in September and 19,300 in August.

Part of the apparent slowdown, according to the Department of Employment, is because the September unemployment count was three days later than usual, having the effect of putting some of last month's unemployment rise into September.

The best guide to the jobless rise, Department of Employment says is the average monthly increase for the latest three months, 15,500.

The crude unemployment total, of 3,225,136, is 13.4 per cent of all employees. The adult total of 3,101,200 is 12.9 per cent of all adult employees.

Leading article, page 13

Argentina fails to win EEC votes

From Zoriana Pysariwsky New York

Despite intense lobbying, Argentina yesterday failed in the United Nations General Assembly to isolate Britain from its European Partners and gain their support for a resolution calling on the two sides to resume negotiations on the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands.

The assembly voted Argentina's way for the third time, with 89 votes in favour of the measure, nine against and 54 abstentions. But European abstentions took some of its victory away. The result was similar to last year's vote, when 87 countries were in favour of the resolution, nine were against and 54 abstained.

France, which held the key to the European vote, made clear that its abstention did not mean that it supported Mrs Margaret Thatcher's refusal to negotiate sovereignty, but was an affirmation of European solidarity.

The United States voted with Argentina.

Boy killed on school visit to Army camp

A boy aged 12, was killed and two other children injured yesterday when a Fox armoured personnel carrier overturned during a school visit to the Army's training camp at Bovington, Dorset. A soldier in the First Royal Tank Regiment was also injured. (Tony Samstag writes).

The boy, David Alergant, was with a party from Farleigh School, Andover, Hampshire. None of the injured was thought to be in a serious condition. They were taken to Poole General Hospital.

Credit card deal on legal bills

By Francis Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Solicitor's clients will soon be able to stagger the cost of large legal bills by paying them with credit cards.

The Law Society has reached agreement in principle with Access on payment of bills by credit card and it is hoped the scheme may be in operation within two months. Similar agreements are planned with Barclaycard and other companies.

Mr Alan Coles, chairman of the society's professional purposes committee, said: "We hope solicitors' firms of all sizes will be attracted to offer credit card facilities because it will be a good thing for the client to be able to spread the load."

could not afford litigation if large bills had to be settled in one payment, he said.

The Law Society council agreed in July to allow payment of solicitor's bills by credit card. But many difficulties including that of confidentiality had to be considered before agreement in principle could be reached.

"A solicitor's bill may be sent out stating that it is for advice on matrimonial affairs but not everyone would want credit card companies to know that they are having matrimonial problems," Mr Coles said. It has been agreed therefore that the bill would simply state "for legal services."

Another difficulty was the liability of credit card companies, as well as the solicitor, if a client decided to sue for negligence. Solicitors wanted to be sure they would not surrender any rights to Access, Mr Coles said.

In such cases credit card companies are expected to agree to be nominal defendants only leaving the action to be dealt with by the solicitor who is covered by professional indemnity insurance.

It will be for individual firms to make arrangements with the credit card companies and agree terms for using the facility. But Mr Coles emphasized that the cost would not be passed on to the client.

"The solicitor must charge the same fee as he would do anyone and he then pays a percentage to the company."

Libya declares food drive for striking pitmen

Collections are being organized in Libyan workplaces for British miners. It was announced yesterday from Tripoli.

Mr Arthur Scargill, President of the National Union of Mineworkers, said: "We have not received any food from Libya or any other aid."

He expressed surprise that Independent Television News, which interviewed Colonel Gaddafi last night, was prepared to talk to a leader of whom so many people disapproved.

Colonel Gaddafi, who met Mr Roger Windsor, NUM chief executive, in Tripoli, told ITN that five miners had been killed "by the police of the Government."

Follow the Leader

the quality scotch

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Disband UDR and tighten control on RUC, inquiry says

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

A new and strengthened police authority to supervise the Royal Ulster Constabulary, and the disbandment of the part-time Ulster Defence Regiment as the RUC takes over more security functions, were recommended yesterday by an independent inquiry into the future of Northern Ireland.

The inquiry team of 12, headed by Lord Kilbrandon, chairman of the Royal Commission on the Constitution which reported in 1973, referred to apparent cases of abuse of power by individual members of the security forces. It concluded that a much greater degree of civilian control should be exercised over the constabulary than a police authority normally does in more peaceful parts of the United Kingdom.

It rejected suggestions for the abolition of the RUC and the creation of a new police force, and for the involvement of the Garda in the policing of Northern Ireland, but proposed a substantial increase in the authorized establishment of the RUC, the incorporation of full-time members of the UDR into the British Army, and the introduction of a new independent procedure for the investigation of disputed shootings involving the security forces.

Although most members of the RUC displayed discipline and courage under testing conditions, there are areas where it does not enjoy the confidence and support of the population it exists to protect, and some areas where even its operational presence is only possible with much support from the Army, the report says.

The inquiry, set up at the instigation of the British Irish Association in April to consider

the report of the New Ireland Forum, recommended the appeal of the 1954 Act which makes it an offence for anyone to prevent or threaten to prevent the display of the Union Jack on private premises, and of the 1949 Act which requires street names to be in English.

That requirement, the committee says, is offensive to the minority community because it is an overt rebuff to the Irish language. As to the former, it says: "We do not believe the Union Jack requires this extraordinary degree of protection."

But the committee sharply divided on the degree to which the Dublin government should be involved in law enforcement and in the internal administration of the province.

The controversial majority position, supported by eight members of the inquiry, for the introduction of a new security authority which would include ministerial representation from the republic, was resisted by the minority of the committee, including Mr David Howell, a former Conservative minister and Northern Ireland minister.

The majority on the committee, which included Dr Anthony Kenny, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, Mr Alfred Dubs, Labour home affairs spokesman, Lord Underhill and Lady East-Byss, called for a system of "cooperative devolution", involving an executive consisting of a Northern Ireland minister, a minister from the republic, and three elected Northern Ireland members, and the assembly with at least the responsibilities of the top tier of local government.

Judge warns 'toe' jury

The jury in the "severed toe" trial at the Central Criminal Court were told yesterday to put aside feelings of revulsion and horror and to rely on rational judgment when deciding their verdicts.

Mr Justice Russell, presiding over the trial of three men accused of robbery and assaulting and torturing Mr Harry Tipton, aged 59, a newsagent,

Clash at ferry dead inquest

An open verdict was returned at an inquest into the deaths of six people who died when two ferries were in collision nearly a year ago.

The European Gateway turned on its side in shallow water after a collision with the Speedlink Vanguard on December 19. Four crew and two passengers died in the icy sea.

Dr Charles Clark, Essex county coroner, halted questioning of the Gateway's captain and said: "To me it is clearly a misadventure or accident and I will invite the jury to return such a verdict."

But the jury did not agree. Its 10 members retired twice before the foreman announced that the only verdict on which they were all agreed was an open verdict.

Mr Christopher Erving, representing two of the dead crewmen, had been asking Captain Herbert McGibney, aged 61, why he had issued the order to abandon ship in waters so shallow that half the ship stayed above the waves.

He replied: "It did not occur to me that it would not sink immediately because I was so occupied with emergency duties."

The coroner intervened, saying the inquest was not to apportion civil blame. An earlier Department of Transport inquiry blamed navigational errors by both captains for the collision.

The inquest was held at the coroner's court in Chelmsford, Essex, on the bodies of the dead crewmen, and the bodies of the dead passengers, Peter Mason, 40, and John Povey, 40, from Chelmsford, and Albert Cobby, 40, from Lymington, and Joseph Tapp, 40, from South Shields.

Offer rejected

Striking computer staff of the Civil and Public Services Association at the Department of Health and Social Security's offices in Newcastle upon Tyne yesterday rejected by 227 votes to 23 a management offer that would have ended the 25-week-old strike which has affected payments to pensioners and recipients of child benefit.

Austin-Rover may take unions to court over ballot

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Austin Rover could be the first big employer to take legal action under the Trade Union Act, 1984, which requires unions to hold secret ballots before striking.

Mr Harold Musgrave, Austin Rover chairman and chief executive, was holding meetings with senior colleagues last night before deciding. The outcome could have wide implications for the whole industry. The Act became law on September 26.

Dioceses rejecting remarriage scheme

By Clifford Langley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Proposals for the remarriage of divorcees by the Church of England have been rejected in the great majority of dioceses to have voted on them so far, nearly half the total. Of the 44 dioceses, so far 15 have decided against the proposals, and 3 in favour.

The trend clearly means the end of the scheme drawn up by the bishops, which replaced an earlier scheme that was similarly rejected last year.

Each diocesan synod was required to meet some time this autumn to pass its own verdict on proposals favoured by the general synod in July. The resulting poll of opinion is officially only advisory, though there is no likelihood of an unambiguous judgment by the dioceses being disregarded.

There are 26 results still to come, but the 15 already known are a random selection, dictated only by the timing of the diocesan synod meeting. The aggregate of votes cast is also strongly against the proposals.

The present proposals are designed to put responsibility on each diocesan bishop to decide which couples should be allowed a marriage in church when one of them (or both) is divorced.

The bishop is supposed to be guided both by a set of criteria, already published in draft, and by the opinion of the local clergyman after he has interviewed the couple at length. It is envisaged that the bishop could refer difficult cases to a panel of expert advisers.

The general synod approved the scheme, but ordered that it should be put to a test of opinion in every diocese before the final decision.

The negative outcome, which now looks entirely predictable, would leave the general synod either casting round for a third set of proposals for remarrying divorcees in church, or, much more likely, would force it to reconsider the fundamental principle.

That may lead in due course to the sanctioning of a "service of blessing" for such couples after a register office ceremony.

Only two results are known so far from the small north-west (York) province, Southwell and Wakefield, and both were against. Those so far in favour are Southart, Bristol, and Lichfield, all in Canterbury province.

The verdict of diocesan synods which have voted so far are as follows (to be carried they must pass in each of the three "houses"):

Bristol: Carried, overall vote 55 to 43.

Chelmsford: Lost, overall vote 56 to 44.

Exeter: Lost, overall vote 51 to 49.

Gloucester: Lost, overall vote 56 to 44.

Leicester: Lost, overall vote 51 to 49.

Lichfield: Carried, overall vote 55 to 43.

Liverpool: Lost, overall vote 51 to 49.

Manchester: Lost, overall vote 51 to 49.

Nottingham: Carried, overall vote 55 to 43.

Southwell: Lost, overall vote 51 to 49.

Southwark: Lost, overall vote 51 to 49.

Wakefield: Lost, overall vote 51 to 49.

Worcester: Lost, overall vote 51 to 49.

York: Lost, overall vote 51 to 49.

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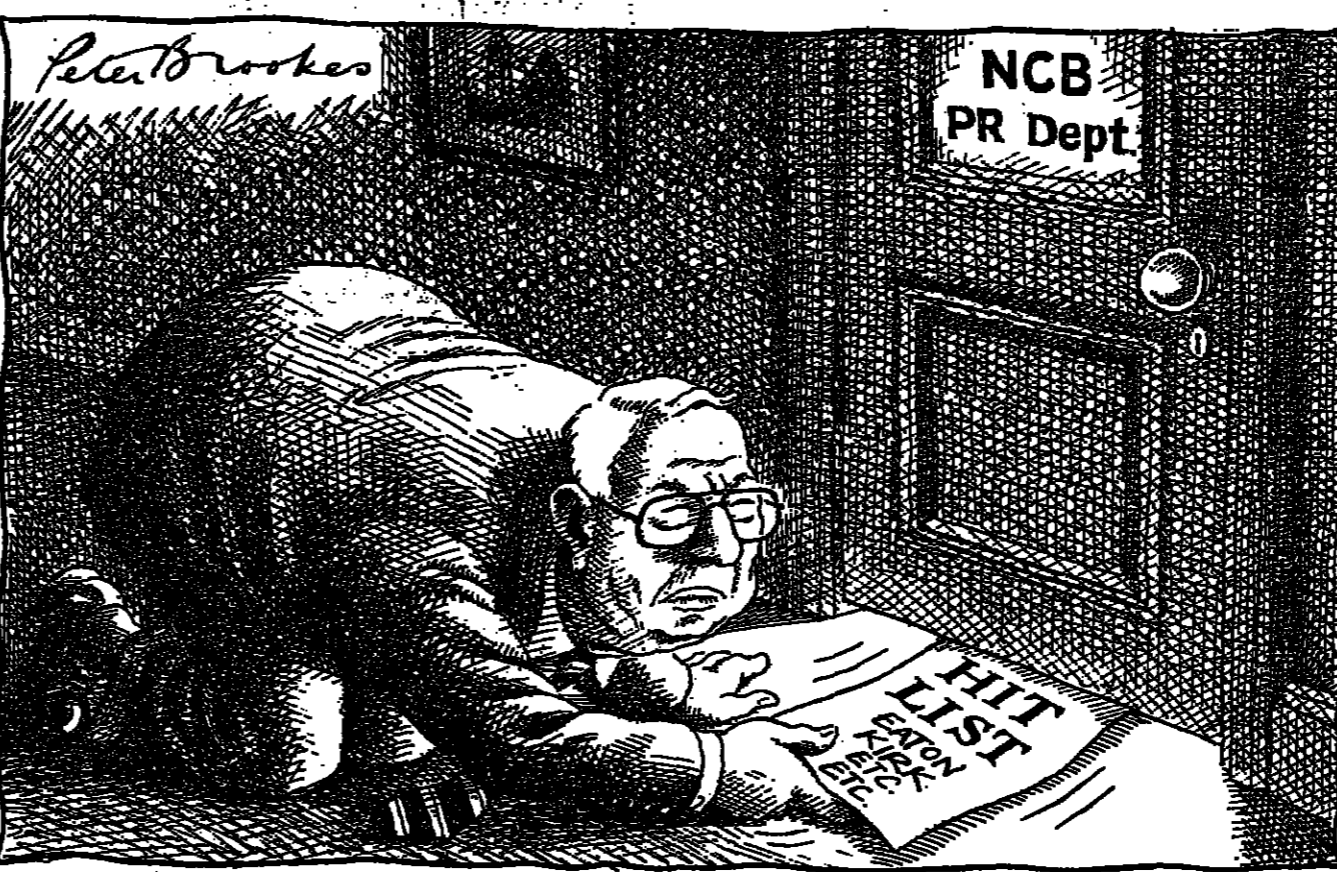
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NUM chiefs sued for £200,000 fine

By Robin Young

Working miners yesterday announced legal action against 25 members of the National Union of Mineworkers' executive committee to try to recover from them the £200,000 fine for contempt of court imposed on the NUM last month.

The action has been brought by 16 supporters of the National Working Miners' Committee, and is being financed out of the £600,000 the committee has received in public donations.

Writs were sent by post yesterday to the executive members at their union offices, suing them to the full extent of their personal assets.

Mr Colin Clarke, president of the working miners' committee, said that it was the people who had made statements in contempt of court who should be paying fines, and not the union.

Mr David Negus, the group's solicitor, said that working miners were incensed because for the past eight months

they had been paying union subscriptions while striking miners had not, yet the result of recent court actions had been a £200,000 fine on the union.

Mr Negus said that the executive members would have three weeks from today to enter a defence to the action. If they follow what has been NUM policy hitherto, by ignoring court proceedings, judgment could be entered by default quite quickly. "If the matter did have to go to trial it could take two or three years before it is heard," Mr Negus said.

He added that the executive members could also eventually be liable for the costs of the sequestration of NUM funds.

Lord Jauncey yesterday reserved until Tuesday his decision in the case of three miners from Bilston, Glen Colliery who asked the court of Session in Edinburgh for an order to declare the miners' strike illegal and force the NUM to hold a national ballot on the dispute.

MP guilty of obstruction

John Evans (left), Labour MP for St Helens North, was convicted yesterday of obstructing police on a miners' picket line at Parkside colliery, St Helens, last August.

Evans, aged 54, denied the charge. He was given an absolute discharge and ordered to pay £50 costs.



Strikes threat over Royal Ordnance job losses

By Rupert Morris and Barrie Cresswell

Union leaders of 13,000 workers who manufacture ammunition and tanks for the British Army said yesterday they would strike in defence of jobs after the Government had warned them of 1,800 impending redundancies.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, told the union leaders yesterday that lack of orders had made the loss

of 1,800 jobs inevitable in the Royal Ordnance Factories. The worst hit factories will be Bishopton, near Glasgow, and Birtley in Newcastle, jobs are also expected to go at Chorley and Blackburn. A formal announcement will be made today.

Mr Jack Dromey, National Officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said there was an overwhelming mandate for industrial action if

the Government refused to change its mind. Of 13,000 employees who voted, there were only 32 votes against a strike, and one abstention.

The Bill authorizing the transfer of the Royal Ordnance Factories to private ownership received the Royal Assent on Wednesday, in spite of protests from other parties.

Mr Dromey said: "The yardstick of quality has been

substituted overnight by one of cost. Defence contracts will now go overseas, and the capacity to manufacture certain essential defence products will be lost to Britain."

Apart from the crisis caused by the fall of the Shah of Iran in 1978, the factories have been consistently profitable, and the Government is confident of being able to find a private buyer. Last year the trading profit was £60m.

Libyan link to second arms cache discovery

Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch said yesterday that an arms cache discovered on a building site in west London had been dumped by a Libyan or Armenian group. The find was the second of its kind in London within 24 hours. The first one was in Ferndale Road, Tottenham.

Detectives said yesterday that the arsenal, discovered by a workman at the site in St Helen's Garden's north Kensington, on Wednesday, had been dumped recently. The area was cordoned off for an inspection.

The arms, which were in good condition, included a hand grenade, explosives, detonators, ammunition and a semi-automatic pistol.

The detectives do not believe that the discovery is linked with an arms cache under the floorboards at a house in Tottenham which is believed to have been left four or five years ago by an IRA cell. That was also discovered by workmen on Wednesday.

Bogus vet sent to prison

Stuart Bradley, aged 23, who posed as a veterinary surgeon, and performed an operation on a dog on a kitchen table, was jailed for two months by Manchester magistrates yesterday. He was also fined £100 and his veterinary instruments, worth £1,000, were confiscated.

Bradley, an unemployed builder, of Hillside Close, Moston, Manchester, admitted posing as a veterinary surgeon, obtaining money by deception and causing unnecessary suffering.

Senate disbars barrister

Christopher Martin Armistage, a barrister, has been disbarred from Court 23 after a conviction for burglary, the Senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar said yesterday. In February last year, Southwark Crown Court sentenced him to 240 hours' community service.

He was said by the senate's disciplinary tribunal to have stolen books, card games, a library ticket, and an earphone from premises in central London.

Bail for wife on death charge

Mrs Yianoulla Robertson, aged 37, who is accused of soliciting the murder of her husband, Mr Michael Robertson, an IBM executive, was granted conditional bail, including sureties totalling £28,000, by a judge sitting in chambers at Winchester Crown Court yesterday.

She is charged with soliciting the family gardener, Timothy John Smith, to murder her husband outside the family's home at Hayling Island, Hampshire, last month.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$1.75; Belgium 200 francs; Canada \$1.75; Denmark 200 kroner; France 100 francs; Germany 100 DM; Greece 100 drachmas; Hong Kong 100 HK dollars; India 100 rupees; Ireland 100 pence; Italy 100 lire; Japan 100 yen; Korea 100 won; Luxembourg 100 francs; Malaysia 100 ringgits; New Zealand 100 dollars; Norway 100 kroner; Portugal 100 escudos; Singapore 100 dollars; South Africa 100 rand; Sweden 100 kronor; Switzerland 100 francs; Taiwan 100 dollars; Thailand 100 baht; USA 100 cents; Yugoslavia 100 dinars.

AUBERON WAUGH

on public schools:

“The whole purpose of a public school education is to teach a chap to accept injustice like a man; it should leave no mark on him beyond a certain resolve to get his own back on the next generation.”

RICHARD WEST in China:

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SUSAN CROSLAND

on men:

“I never cease to marvel at the extraordinary things men say to each other—‘You look much older since we last met.’ ‘What happened to the rest of your hair?’ ‘When did you get so fat?’—things no woman would dream of saying to another.”

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Wrongly arrested man to be convicted for refusing breath test

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A man who refused to give a breath specimen was yesterday ordered back to a magistrates' court for conviction although he had been wrongly arrested and had not been driving.

That might seem odd and unjust, but it was precisely the law introduced by Parliament in the Transport Act 1981 which amended the Road Traffic Act 1972, a High Court judge said.

Now Mr Barry Hayes, aged 41, an antique furniture salesman, of Pitsea, Essex, faces possible disqualification from driving and penalties of a fine of up to £500 or up to three months' imprisonment.

Lord Justice Watkins, sitting with Mr Justice Nolan, allowed an appeal by the police against a decision by Southend magistrates to acquit Mr Hayes of failing, without reasonable excuse, to provide a breath specimen at Rayleigh police station.

Lord Justice Watkins said: "There is no suggestion whatsoever of any misconduct on the part of the police, wrong though they might have been."

"The question as to whether any lawful arrest has been made is wholly irrelevant to the vital question of whether at the

police station, no matter how he came there, Mr Hayes failed, without reasonable excuse, to provide a specimen when required to do so."

Mr Hayes, who was in court for the judges' ruling, told them: "I find it frightening that police have the right to enter anybody's home without any reasonable suspicion, and, if you are having a drink, take you down to a police station."

Mr Hayes was also cleared by the magistrates last January of failing to stop and report an accident and of careless driving. The police did not challenge those acquittals yesterday.

Mr Hayes's car had been stolen shortly before it was involved in the accident. The magistrates awarded him £400 costs against the police after deciding that he was not the driver. They said that had the arresting officers allowed him to give a full explanation at the scene of the accident they too would have reached that conclusion.

Yesterday Mr John Spencer, clerk to the Weymouth justices and co-editor of a standard text book on road traffic law, said the judges had merely stated the

law "as I understand it has been for some time."

The police were entitled to require a specimen provided that they believed or suspected an offence may have been committed, he said. "Motorists are then obliged to provide a specimen and if they do not, they risk conviction of the offence of failing to provide without reasonable excuse."

That law related to both breath specimens and blood and urine tests, he said. Courts had held that the non-commission of the offence itself was not a reasonable excuse for a failure to provide the specimen.

"If it was, everyone would argue they thought they had not committed an offence and refuse to provide a specimen," he said. Reasonable grounds for refusal might be medical circumstances, he added.

The penalties were quite high because a number of motorists did refuse breath tests believing that if they did so, their high blood-alcohol levels would not be detected. If the motorist was found to have been driving, or attempting to drive, the disqualification was automatic and in a standard case would be for 18 months.



Princess Alexandra greeting pupils of Gumley House School, Isleworth, west London, after opening Brentford Watermans arts centre yesterday. Children who catch one of 1,000 balloons released in celebration will win reduced entry prices to shows and films this month. (Photographs Bill Warhurst).

Killer son's claim on estate

Charles Ireland, aged 22, who killed his parents is claiming a half share of their £500,000 estate under new legislation the Forfeiture Act, which allows courts to modify the rule of public policy preventing anyone guilty of another's death from benefiting from it.

Ireland, aged 22, a farm labourer, shot his parents Mr Charles Ireland and Mrs Joan Ireland, in 1982 on the family farm after claiming he had endured slavery, beatings and sexual abuse. He was cleared of murder and walked free after being found guilty on a lesser charge of manslaughter.

His claim has been contested by his grandparents, Mr Jack Knights and Mrs Mary Knight.

Baby hazard ruled out in scanning

Ultrasonic scans used on mothers-to-be are not a hazard to babies, studies published today in *The Lancet* say. There have been fears that scanning unborn babies could increase the risks of childhood cancer.

In one study, researchers in Birmingham compared 1,731 children who died of cancer with an equal number who did not. They said exposure to ultrasound did not differ between the two groups, and concluded that "ultrasound is safe as regards the risk of cancer and leukaemia".

In the second, involving researchers in Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham and Oxford, 555 children with cancer

were compared with 1,110 healthy children.

Their observations found no "significant association between exposure to ultrasound examination in pregnancy and the risk of childhood cancer".

But the Department of Health and Social Security does not believe scans should be routine for pregnant women. A spokesman said ministers were waiting for the Medical Research Council to assess the evidence.

An ultrasound machine uses sound waves to produce a picture of the unborn baby on a screen. It can show multiple pregnancies, possible handicaps and the sex of the child.

Inefficient handyman divorced

A woman whose handyman husband started many jobs in the house and garden, but seldom finished them, was granted a divorce in the High Court in London yesterday.

Mr Justice Ewbank said that Mr Paul White, aged 41, an engineer, a "moody, aggressive and difficult" man, had behaved in such a way that his wife Lucy, aged 40, could no longer be expected to go on living with him.

Her kitchen had been in disarray for years, he left tools around the house, in Lower Kingswood, Surrey, and the garden was full of builders' materials and old cars.

School meal helpers win dismissal battle

School meal helpers dismissed by Kent County Council for refusing to accept less pay were unfairly dismissed, the Court of Appeal ruled yesterday.

They dismissed the council's appeal against an employment appeal tribunal ruling in April last year which supported the women.

Lord Justice Griffiths, sitting with Lord Justice Waller and Lord Justice Dillon, said there had been no error of law by the original Ashford industrial tribunal, which also found unfair dismissal, or by the appeal tribunal, and there was no reason for interfering with the decision.

The ruling was claimed as a great victory by the women and by National Union of Public Employees, which had supported them.

Kent council had claimed that in order to save the school meals service after government spending cuts it had to offer new contracts to the women.

It saved £706,000 a year by not paying a retainer during school holidays and by calculating holiday entitlement on the 39 weeks they worked instead of on a 52-week year.

The unions opposed the new contracts but 97 per cent of the women accepted. The 18 who refused were dismissed.

Lord Justice Griffiths found that the new contracts were a breach of a national agreement, which was "a very serious matter in the field of industrial relations."

He added that it was "hardly surprising that the proposal was not enthusiastically received by the unions as it would deprive their members of the benefits of the nationally negotiated terms of service."

Dearer juice

A litre of orange juice will go up by 6p to 7p from the beginning of next month to about 60p, the Food Manufacturer Federation said yesterday.

Countess to keep man's gifts

When Mr Norbert Mayer, a wealthy Austrian, met Mrs Elizabeth Pongracz, a Hungarian countess, it was love at first sight. His "infatuation" lasted for eight years as he lavished gifts and money on her.

He was 58 with a wife and four children when he met Mrs Pongracz, a divorcee, aged 52, in 1965. He gave up everything and bought her homes in Spain and London. They planned to marry.

But when love turned sour Mr Mayer, now 77, and living in Munich, West Germany, asked for his gifts back. Mrs Pongracz, now 71, and still living in the London home at

Albion Street, Bayswater, refused.

In the High Court in October, 1981, Judge Finlay ordered her to hand back "goods and chattels" worth £20,306 together with £1,000 interest after finding her guilty of "undue influence".

The decision was reversed in the Court of Appeal yesterday. Lord Justice Waller said that however "extravagant or foolish" Mr Mayer might have been, there was no evidence that Mrs Pongracz "forced, tricked or misled" him at any stage.

Lord Justice Dillon said there was no doubt that Mrs Mayer knew what he was doing each time he made a gift. The gifts

arose because of his infatuation with Mrs Pongracz and his "own folly and imprudence". That did not amount to undue influence.

He had divorced his wife but they had remarried when his association with Mrs Pongracz ended, the judge said. He was devoted to Mrs Pongracz and when she offered to return his gifts he wrote to her that they were hers for the "unforgettable years of unutterable happiness" she had given him.

There was no basis for inferring any improper conduct by Mrs Pongracz. Lord Justice Griffiths agreed. They ordered Mr Mayer to pay the costs and refused leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

Leeds police killing

'Give up' plea to second man

From Peter Davenport
Leeds

A senior detective leading the hunt for the gunman who shot dead Sergeant John Speed on Wednesday and wounded another officer made an appeal to the killer's accomplice yesterday.

Det Chief Supt John Conboy said the man had no involvement in the shooting. He urged him to think carefully about his legal position and surrender to help the police to catch the killer.

As 100 detectives, including many armed officers, continued their search, Mr Conboy said: "From the evidence we have obtained the second man doesn't appear to have taken any part in the shooting, either by prompting the gunman or really assisting him."

"I urge him to consider very carefully his legal position in this incident. It is quite apparent that he was with the first man and that they were acting together in what was undoubtedly going to be the theft of a car. But he does not appear to have been involved in the shooting of the two officers."

Mr Conboy would not be drawn on the question of possible charges the second man may face should he give himself up.

A memorial to Sergeant John Speed will be erected in Leeds city centre at the place where he was killed. It will be similar to that for WPC Yvonne Fletcher, the London policewoman killed outside the Libyan Embassy in April. The mottled red granite stone, to be erected by the Police Memorial Trust, will bear the words: "Here fell Police Sergeant John Speed, October 31st, 1984".

Sgt Speed was killed by a single revolver shot in the chest as he went to tackle the gunman who had already badly wounded his colleague. Police Constable John Thorpe, aged 37, PC Thorpe had been investigating a complaint that two men were tampering with a car parked opposite Leeds Parish Church.

Sgt Speed, the father of two children, Richard, aged nine, and Catharine, aged 10, was shot dead on the day after his thirty-ninth birthday. His widow, Judith, spoke yesterday of the delayed birthday tea that the family had planned to give him on the day he died.

John worked the late shift on Tuesday, so we decided to have his birthday tea on Wednesday. We had a birthday cake and a

little gift of chocolates from the children for him.

"I had already given him a present and the children had drawn little pictures for him which they left on his pillow for him to see when he came home. They had both written 'Happy birthday, Daddy, for tomorrow'."

She was speaking at Millgarth police station in the centre of Leeds where her husband had been based.

She broke down several times as she recalled her last moments with her husband. "I saw John on Wednesday morning", she said.

"When he is on early turn he gets up at 5am and usually slips out of the house without me seeing him. But yesterday morning the alarm clock fell off the table and woke me up. He started scrabbling around for it and we were laughing. I'm glad of that."

Mrs Speed, who married her husband 14 years ago, added that they had often discussed the dangers of his job. They were both in favour of capital punishment.

Of the gunman, Mrs Speed said: "I haven't even thought about him. He is so unimportant at the moment."

"The only message I could give him is to give himself up. Don't do to anyone else what you have done to me."



Mrs Judith Speed (left) in Leeds yesterday and her children, Richard, aged nine, and Catharine, aged 10.

'Hostile' oil companies keep women off rigs

By Patricia Clough

Discrimination against women is rampant in Britain's North Sea oil industry, and cannot be punished because rigs are outside British waters, the Equal Opportunities Commission reported yesterday.

Women geologists are barred from the rigs. Yet without the experience their chances of promotion are slim, according to a report by Professor Robert Moore and Mr Peter Wybrow, sociologists at Aberdeen University.

Lady Pratt, chairman of the commission, said it will probably draft an amendment to the Sex Discrimination Act so that it covers the continental shelf. Professor Moore told a press conference that one of the excuses given by oil companies was: "Men are all animals

offshore and a woman would not be safe." He said: "I was very shocked at the deeply ingrained hostility against women."

Of about 22,000 people on British rigs, only 25, or 0.1 per cent, were women, he said. By comparison 12.3 per cent of the staff of Norwegian rigs are women. Norwegian companies found that as a result the rigs were tidier, the men kept themselves cleaner and the atmosphere was more "normal".

But British companies claimed they would have to clear four-bank cabins to accommodate one woman. The commission says it has evidence that a new rig was deliberately modified to make it difficult to accommodate women.

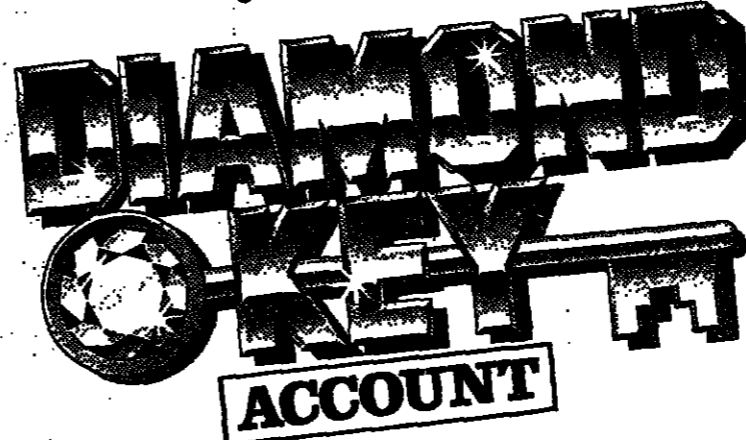
Summer house victory for Lord Ednam

Lord Ednam has won an appeal to have an octagonal summer house built at his home, Rowlandson Ground, near Coniston, Cumbria.

The Lake District special planning board had rejected the proposed structure, with a domed roof, saying it would be out of character in the Lake District landscape, but a Department of the Environment inspector said it would be "an interesting incident" in the landscape and a "pleasurable surprise" for passing walkers.

He believed it would "complement and embellish the landscape" and was well within the English tradition of estate improvement. "The countryside would be the poorer if it lacked such occasional eccentricities", he said.

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1811/2

Killer was completely trusted

Premier rejected pleas to exclude Sikhs from her bodyguard

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

As more details were made public yesterday about the policemen who assassinated Mrs Indira Gandhi, it became clear that only two of her security men were involved and not three as at first reported.

A third constable who was wounded in the shooting by the rest of Mrs Gandhi's guards was reported to have been hit accidentally.

Sub-Inspector Beant Singh, aged 33, from a village near the Punjab capital, Chandigarh, and his accomplice, Constable Satwant Singh, aged 21, from Agira village, in Gurdaspur district which adjoins Pakistan, both managed to change their allocations of duty so as to be together on Wednesday morning.

Beant Singh, who was shot dead by loyal security men, was a member of the special force of Delhi police responsible for VIP security. He had worked on Mrs Gandhi's protection for four years from 1974, and returned again in 1980. He arranged with another sub-inspector to swap shifts so that he could work the day shift instead of the night shift on Wednesday.

Constable Satwant Singh, who was wounded by loyal guards, had only been in the guard at the Prime Minister's house, No 1 Safdarjung Road, for two months. He returned

from leave in his home village two days before the killing and complained of a stomach upset. He asked to be stationed at the wicket gate between the house and the offices in the next door house, No 1 Akbar Road, so as not to be too far from a lavatory.

Beant Singh is said to be related to an Indian diplomat, Mr Hariender Singh who was posted in Norway, and who asked for political asylum there after the Army assault on the Golden Temple of Amritsar.

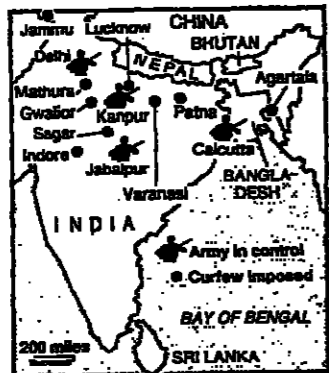
Beant Singh was completely trusted by Mrs Gandhi. When asked why she allowed Sikhs among her security men after the Golden Temple seizure, she pointed him out to reporters. "You see him," she is reported

as saying. "What could I possibly fear from him?" She was also urged by her advisers from the Home Ministry not to have Sikhs among her guards. She scoffed at the notion that there should be any discrimination on religious grounds at the top of the secular republic, and rated them for what she called an "outrageous suggestion."

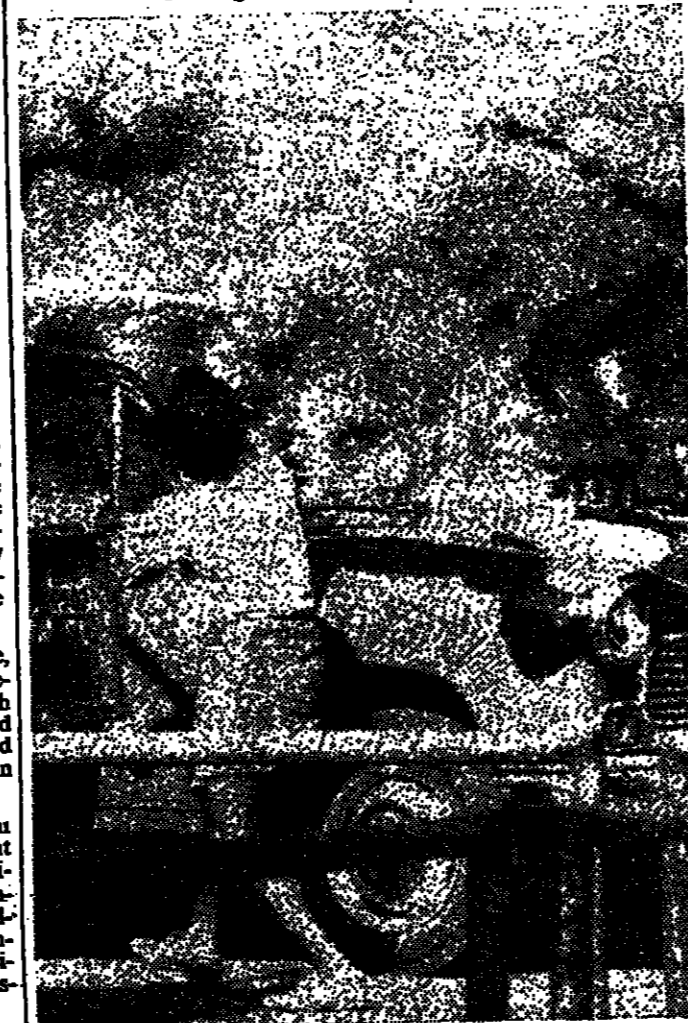
DELHI: Police in Punjab arrested six relatives and two friends of one of Mrs Gandhi's two alleged assassins, the United News of India reported (AP and AFP report).

The agency said three brothers, two sisters and the father of Constable Satwant Singh, were arrested. It said police who went to Sub-Inspector Beant Singh's Delhi residence found the house locked. Neighbours told police that Beant Singh had sent his family to an unknown place five days before Mrs Gandhi's assassination.

Indian news reports said Mrs Gandhi's murder was cleverly planned by Beant Singh and Satwant Singh. They added that while Satwant Singh fired at Mrs Gandhi with a semi-automatic sub-machine-gun, Beant Singh used his .38-calibre revolver to shoot her.



Rioting: A crowd gathers in front of a burning house in Delhi's old quarter yesterday as a curfew was imposed on some areas.



Sikh taxi set alight in New Delhi

Peter Ustinov, eyewitness

'The birds and squirrels didn't even notice'

New York (AP) - Mr. Peter Ustinov, the British actor, who was standing less than a hundred yards from where Mrs Gandhi was assassinated, yesterday described the killing as "very quick" with "no screams, nothing shrill".

The assassination "seemed quite unreal in a very beautiful garden, especially when one has seen the film of Gandhi, in which he also met his end surrounded by trees and flowers and lawns," Mr Ustinov said on the American NBC television programme 'Today Show'.

Mr Ustinov, aged 63, was to interview Mrs Gandhi on film on Wednesday morning minutes before she was killed. "We'd been with her for two days and

she went around the provinces, and we'd shot quite a bit of film on her," he said.

"At nine o'clock we were ready in the open air under a tree in the shade, where she liked it. At seven or eight minutes past nine, we heard three distinct reports, which the Indians around us said was probably firecrackers."

"But that was followed by blasts from an automatic weapon of some sort - and that clearly wasn't firecrackers - then people rushing around the garden, including soldiers. It was all very silent... Then suddenly two more bursts of machine gun fire, which was certainly the assassins being shot by the commandos."

Mark of respect

EEC calls off its conference

Brussels (AP) - European Community foreign ministers have cancelled an informal meeting due for this weekend in Ireland to allow some members to attend the funerals of Mr Gandhi.

The spokesman for the Irish mission to the European Community here said an alternate date for the meeting has not been set.

The ten foreign ministers were expected to try to solve some of their remaining differences over the terms to be offered to Spain and Portugal for EEC membership.

Only one formal foreign affairs session is due before the Community meets the Spanish and Portuguese at the end of this month.

Community officials hope that formal talks over the terms of entry can be completed by the end of the year in order to give national parliaments time to approve an accession agreement by January 1, 1986.

ROME: The Pope prayed for victims of violence in India before an All Saint's Day audience of 7,000 pilgrims in St Peter's Square. He said he felt oppressed by the thought of "so much human blood spilled, so much suffering..."

Times man on the road

Brave Sikh driver runs gauntlet of Hindu mobs

From Kenneth Fleet, Executive Editor Finance and Industry, Delhi

A Sikh driver may have saved my life yesterday with bravery that could have cost his own.

In India for just two days, and for the first time, I decided to spend the day at Agra, the site of the Taj Mahal, four hours drive from Delhi.

With a fateful premonition of Mrs Gandhi's death my guide, in the faintly musical and barely comprehensible English of Indian Guides, said: "Prime Minister will have own tomb, just like Queen Mahal only not so beautiful".

As I left the Taj Mahal about noon my Sikh Driver, the dark-eyed, turbaned, bearded epitome of most Englishmen's Indian, hailed me with "Mrs Gandhi in firing, seriously ill, not dead".

I naively thought at first that Mrs Gandhi had been taken from a burning building, but as we drove through the teeming alleys of Agra the dreadful truth dawned. "Shops closing, Prime Minister dead", my driver observed.

For nearly three hours the Agra-Delhi road was dull and hot. After about 50 miles we struck the first road block. Police and soldiers were adamant: none of the scores of vehicles or their hundreds of occupants would be allowed to proceed to Delhi.

Pleading a British passport finally provoked only anger. We retreated seven miles to the Dabchick tourist

complex, where the crush was beginning to match the throng at the road block. The one telephone in the manager's office had already collapsed to an inaudible whisper.

By now it was dark, and impenetrably alien for foreigners like myself. A dozen of us clustered around the manager's small radio to hear the six o'clock news and officially for the first time that Mrs Gandhi was dead. The Indians, as they had seemed since rumours of assassination had reached Agra hours before, were outwardly calm, almost unconcerned.

We decided to make another attempt to reach Delhi. We were again turned back at the roadblock, this time with impatient hostility but with concern for our safety.

There was rioting, looting, stone throwing and car-burning nearer to Delhi and in the city. The wrath of the Hindu mob was falling on the "guilty" Sikhs. The Sikhs, I was told, were celebrating the Prime Minister's death.

At about eight o'clock word was sent to Dabchick that the road was clear. So it was, until about 12 miles from Delhi.

At the second roadblock you could easily sense the tensions in the milling crowd and smell the nearness of the mob. Faces drunk with excitement pressed against the car windows.

Though the hatred was directed at my driver. He did

not hesitate. He got out and spread his arms protectively along the car door. Only yards away, other Sikh drivers were being dragged from coaches and savagely beaten with iron staves.

The evening was ebbing away in noise and confusion when he suddenly decided to drive to Delhi "by back way". We had driven about a mile before he said "big trouble". As he accelerated I was suddenly aware of men leaping from the roadside to attack the car with long, heavy sticks.

He swung the car round and headed back to the roadblock. The body of the car was struck several times but, fortunately, not the windshield.

It was clear that I would not reach Delhi by road with a Sikh driver and two other fugitive Sikhs now sharing the front seat. We began a long search for a cooperative Hindu driver, in vain. My resourceful ally, for allies we had become, had another idea: "train into Delhi".

In the filthy, heavily-shuttered compartment I sat with two Sikhs (my brave driver had said goodbye at the station) amid a sea of staring Hindu faces. I sensed that my foreignness might have given them a little protection. Anyway we survived the journey, they to disappear in Delhi's early hours, to bribe a three-wheel taxi driver to take me seven miles to my hotel.

The funeral

Many world leaders to attend

Delhi (Reuters) - Leaders who have so far confirmed that they will attend Mrs Gandhi's funeral in Delhi tomorrow include the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Señor Pérez de Cuéllar, and presidents and prime ministers from around the world.

An Indian government spokesman said that the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, would attend while Mr George Bush, the US Secretary of State, will represent the United States.

Among those representing international organizations, apart from Señor Pérez de Cuéllar, will be Sir Shridath Ramphal, Secretary General of the Commonwealth.

Officials said many leaders were expected from Third World countries, including President Nyerere of Tanzania. Mrs Gandhi was chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement. European figures will include both Princess Anne and Mrs Margaret Thatcher, President Mitterrand and the prime ministers of Italy, Portugal, Spain and Greece.

Among Asian representatives will be the prime minister of Japan, the president of Bangladesh and Mrs Imelda Marcos of the Philippines.

Message to Rajiv

Zia offers full support to improve relations

Islamabad (Reuters) President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan yesterday offered to cooperate with India's new Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, in improving relations between the two countries.

In his second message since the assassination of Mrs Gandhi, General Zia extended Pakistan's sincere good wishes for the new leader's success.

"I would also like to assure you of the full support of the Government of Pakistan in efforts to build a relationship of trust and confidence between our two countries and create a secure and tranquil environment in our region."

Officials in Islamabad said the President had launched a "peace offensive" in the hope that India's new leader would be less hostile towards Pakistan than his mother.

India and Pakistan have fought three wars since independence in 1947. Relations were strained this summer after Delhi accused Islamabad of aiding Sikh agitation.

After the assassination, General Zia telephoned Rajiv Gandhi and with several Cabinet ministers, expressed condolences to the Indian Ambassador.

Islamabad has not announced who will attend the funeral tomorrow, but Western diplomats said they expected

General Zia to head the delegation.

In an interview with the BBC, the Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, said: "We intend on our part to continue to try to convince our neighbours by words and indeed by deeds that doubts and apprehensions on their part are unfounded."

In the last weeks of her life, Mrs Gandhi had spoken frequently of the threat of war with Pakistan and Rajiv Gandhi said in February that he expected Pakistan to attack India within a year.

Balanced view: The Pakistani press, both under government control and outside it, prominently reported the assassination and maintained a balanced view in editorial comments on her role and contribution to relations with Pakistan.

While most newspapers avoided speculating about the murder, the right-wing *Jasarat* said an international conspiracy could not be ruled out.

The Soviet Ambassador in Islamabad was quoted as saying "Imperialists" were to blame for the plot against Mrs Gandhi. He reportedly said she became a victim because she pursued sovereign, independent and non-aligned policies.

Gandhi, whose brand of non-alignment had a distinct tilt towards Moscow.

Yesterday Tass said the "black army of the American knights of the cloak and dagger" meaning the CIA - had long used political assassination against Third World leaders, from Patrice Lumumba in the Congo to Maurice Bishop in Grenada.

Moscow's anger grows

Role of the CIA condemned

The Soviet Union yesterday almost directly accused the Central Intelligence Agency of being behind the murder of Mrs Gandhi, despite Washington's rejection of the charge as "outrageous and disgusting".

Pravda said the United States had deliberately encouraged Sikh separatists and was behind several "bloody incidents" perpetrated by Sikhs. This was one link in a chain of

conspiracy aimed at destabilising governments not to America's liking.

Diplomats said that, far from joining the US in superpower "damage limitation" to defuse a regional crisis, the Kremlin seemed intent on worsening relations with Washington.

Sources said the Soviet leadership might genuinely believe that the CIA had arranged the death of Mrs

AVIS D'APPEL D'OFFRES

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- Lot No 5: outillages ateliers et garages
- Lot No 6: divers équipements de rangement et de bureaux (ateliers-magasins).

financement: Banque Arabe de Développement Économique en Afrique.

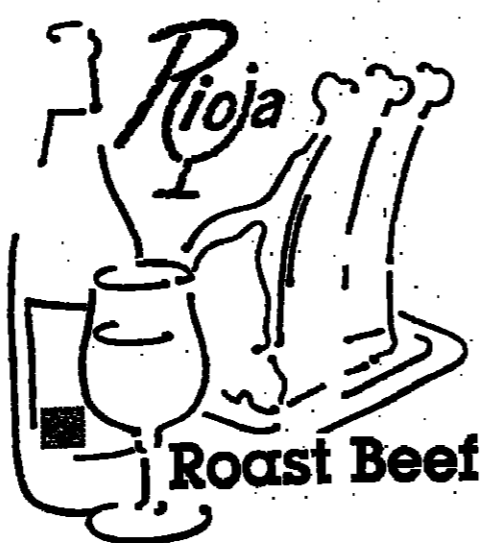
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Mark of respect

EEC calls off its conference

Brussels (AP) - European Community foreign ministers have cancelled an informal meeting due for this weekend in Ireland to allow some members to attend the funerals of Mr Gandhi.

The spokesman for the Irish mission to the European Community here said an alternate date for the meeting has not been set.

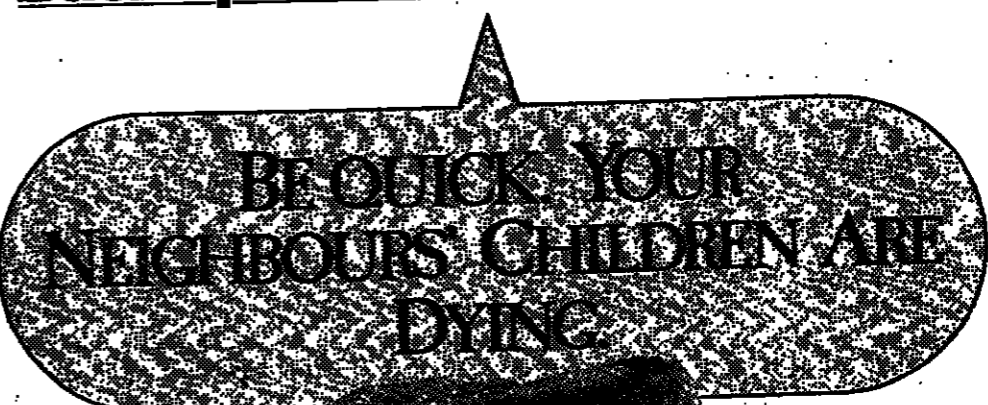
The ten foreign ministers were expected to try to solve some of their remaining differences over the terms to be offered to Spain and Portugal for EEC membership.

Only one formal foreign affairs session is due before the Community meets the Spanish and Portuguese at the end of this month.

Community officials hope that formal talks over the terms of entry can be completed by the end of the year in order to give national parliaments time to approve an accession agreement by January 1, 1986.

ROME: The Pope prayed for victims of violence in India before an All Saint's Day audience of 7,000 pilgrims in St Peter's Square. He said he felt oppressed by the thought of "so much human blood spilled, so much suffering..."

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Fears grow of risks to British planes in Ethiopian famine areas

How British and German military aircraft will be used inside Ethiopia is still unclear amid growing concern that flights into the war-torn and drought-stricken North may be unsafe.

According to military officials, the Ethiopian Ministry of Defence refused to allow its planes to land in the town of Makelle only 16 days ago. Makelle, the capital of Tigray province, has an estimated 50,000 famine victims in need of food distribution. But, because of surrounding rebel activity, the landings were considered too dangerous for the national air force.

The countryside around the city is reportedly controlled by rebels of the Tigray People's Liberation Front. Because of this, Government food aid can reach the town only by time-consuming and costly military conveyance. When the British and German Governments first put forth the idea of airlifts, attention focused on this area. Earlier this week representatives from the German and British air forces arrived in Addis Ababa. Since then meetings have been held with Ethiopian officials to reach a final agreement on how the planes will be used. Now it appears that two points must be decided. The first is the basic authorization from the Ethiopian Government. The second concerns the provision of

From Carol Berger, Addis Ababa technical and logistical support and assurances that aircraft will not be sent into dangerous areas.

The capture of Lalibela town in Wollo province last month by the Tigray People's Liberation Front rebels has marked a shift from traditional rebel attacks in the area. Unlike earlier actions, the rebels remained in the town for almost two weeks. Normally they would have left within a few days.

One military official told me that the risk being taken by the planned airlifts was too high when compared with the relatively small quantities of food which could be transported by air. Each plane can handle only 20 metric tonnes weight of food. Most lorries being used can carry 22 tons each at a much lower cost.

Enthusiasm may also have been dampened by the growing realization that the nation's lorry fleets have not been fully used for famine relief. At the main port of Assab, thousands of tons of food have remained undistributed for months at a time. Until recently, the shipment of food was only a third place priority - after cement and fertilizer.

Squadron leader John Morley, at the RAF, who has been in Addis Ababa since Tuesday. The Times that the ultimate decision on where aircraft will land will be made by the RAF

detachment commander on his arrival in Addis Ababa.

The British airlift plan includes the collection of grain from Assab for delivery to Makelle, Axum and possibly Alimata in Wollo province. The landing strip at Alimata is now being lengthened and its surface hardened to accommodate heavier planes.

Squadron Leader Morley said the RAF had asked for thorough briefings from the Ethiopians on security conditions in the north. He said that the RAF planes would not land in areas considered to be insecure.

● ADDIS ABABA: A British Airways Tristar jumbo jet, carrying 30 tons of food and relief supplies for famine victims arrived here yesterday (AP reports).

The flight was the first of what relief officials hope will become a large-scale airlift of food and supplies.

● A UNICEF officer who has just spent two months in Ethiopia and Chad said yesterday that massive amounts of emergency relief aid would not solve long-term famine problems and said famine conditions in Chad were fast deteriorating.

Miss Male Ayoub told a London press conference that the immediate emergency would be followed by a long-term need to build and improve local irrigation schemes. Letters, page 13

Britons seek release in Zimbabwe

From Jan Raath Harare

Two British subjects, detained here since late 1981 on allegations that they spied for the South African Government, petitioned the High Court yesterday for their release.

Mr Philip Harlebury, aged 32, and Mr Colin Evans, aged 29, are challenging the right of Zimbabwe's detention review tribunal and that of the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Simbi Muboko, to continue holding them, in the light of the allegedly slim evidence against them.

They were both officers of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation, alleged to have been part of a South African spy ring that bombed the headquarters of the ruling Zanu (PF) Party in 1981, and assassinated Mr Joe Qagabi.

They were acquitted on the grounds of insufficient evidence, they were issued with fresh detention orders immediately after the verdict.

Nicaragua party refused leave to quit election

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

Electoral authorities in Nicaragua have refused to accept the late withdrawal of the main opposition party from Sunday's poll.

The Independent Liberal Party, one of six groups contesting with the ruling Sandinistas, the elections for president, vice-president and a 9-seat national assembly, on Tuesday, carried out its threat to pull out of the race.

At an extraordinary meeting, the Supreme Electoral Council ruled that there was no provision under the law for parties to withdraw once registered; and that, in any case, it was too late for the party to do so, since ballot sheets had already been printed and distributed, with the Liberals on the list of candidates.

The council president, Señor Mariano Fiallos, received the official letter of withdrawal from presidential contender Virgil Godoy. But, he said, he had also received numerous requests from Liberal candidates for the party to remain in the ballot.

Señor Fiallos said any Liberal votes cast on Sunday would be regarded as valid. Candidates not wishing to take up assembly seats must withdraw personally. Any notes they received would be credited to other Liberal candidates.

Britain has decided against sending official observers to the elections, on grounds that no serious, fully-independent contest now looks possible. The decision leaves The Netherlands as the only EEC country likely to send observers.

In another development, the Nicaraguan Defence Ministry said a series of loud bangs in various parts of the country, and thought to have been bombs, were sonic booms caused by an American spy plane.

The ministry said on SR71, known as The Blackbird, violated Nicaraguan airspace on Wednesday on a dual mission of spying and sowing panic before the elections.

Solidarity - Church rift over priest's burial

From Roger Boyes Warsaw

A politically charged dispute has broken out here over where and how Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the murdered priest who is already being hailed as a Solidarity martyr, should be buried.

The funeral, scheduled for tomorrow, is likely to produce one of the largest crowds seen since martial law was imposed and will effectively be a show of support for Solidarity, the banned union once championed by Father Popieluszko.

Parishioners and Solidarity leaders would like a funeral Mass to be said in Warsaw Cathedral in the old town district to be followed by a massive procession through the

capital to Saint Stanislaw Kostka church, where the priest would then be buried. The church would thus become a kind of political shrine to Solidarity.

As one of the dead priest's former colleagues, Father Teofil Bogucki, said yesterday: "We must not let the murderers destroy his work and influence as they destroyed his body." The Solidarity organizer, Mr Seweryn Jaworski, said a letter of appeal to the Primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, had collected several thousand signatures in a last-minute attempt to have the priest buried in his church.

The Polish authorities have, however, agreed with the church hierarchy that the

priest should be buried in the Powazki cemetery, the country's principal graveyard.

The idea of the Church is that the priest will lie in state in his church from this afternoon, that the Primate will hold a funeral Mass tomorrow morning and that the procession will then move to the cemetery. For the authorities, this has the advantage of keeping the huge display of support for Solidarity out of the centre of the capital and shifting the focus of discontent away from the Church of Saint Stanislaw Kostka.

Solidarity advisers were involved late yesterday in discussions with the Church about the possibility of a last-

minute change of venue and about the results of the post mortem examination. Neither the authorities nor the Church are keen to release the results, completed on Wednesday, lest they inflame the crowds.

Sources said they showed that the priest had been killed by a bullet before being dropped into a reservoir. There was, however, no official confirmation of this, which, if true, will certainly reawaken the sense of shock in Poland that is only now being gradually absorbed.

The priest was kidnapped on October 19 by three secret policemen who have variously confessed to murdering him or endangering his life. Leading article, page 13

Officer adds to Madrid's enclave problem

From Richard Wigg Madrid

Remarks by a top Spanish general, dismissed on Wednesday for criticizing defence planning, highlighted the problems of the country's two North African enclaves, and embarrassed the Government.

Lieutenant-General Manuel Alvarez Zalta, who was Captain-General of the Saragossa region, said Ceuta and Melilla could not be defended by the garrisons and that a pre-emptive strike against Morocco would have to come from the Spanish mainland.

While editorials yesterday welcomed the Government's assertion of civilian authority over the armed forces, defence experts were unable to rebut General Alvarez's views.

Outcry fails to stop Cheysson visit

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Despite a continuing outcry in France over the visit, M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, attended the ceremonies in Algiers yesterday marking the thirtieth anniversary of the outbreak of the Algerian "revolution" against the French.

It is one of the most controversial visits by the Foreign Minister since the Sandinistas, the elections for has been denounced by a number of Opposition politicians and representatives of the *Fleets' Noirs*, the Algerian-born Frenchmen now living in France who see it as a shameful insult to the memory of the tens of thousands of Frenchmen who died during the Algerian war.

Flags were flown at half-mast as a sign of mourning in many towns in the south of France, where there is a substantial

Pieds Noirs population, while the extreme-right National Front organized several demonstrations in protest against what it described as "this odious and revolting act".

Socialists have by and large given public support to the visit, accepting the Government's argument that more than 20 years after the end of the war, the time had come for this mark of reconciliation with Algeria. The French Communists have also expressed their wholehearted approval.

But the division of opinion is not totally along party lines. The right-wing national newspaper, *Le Quotidien*, has endorsed the visit, for example, while two Socialist MPs have called for its cancellation. The Socialist-controlled Vendée regional council has described it

as "inopportune", saying that it was not "indispensable to adopt an attitude of humility in order to achieve Franco-Algerian reconciliation".

There is a strong suspicion that some of the passions stirred up by this visit are politically inspired. Although this is the first time that a high-ranking French minister has attended the November 1 celebrations in Algiers, it is not the first time that the French Government has given those celebrations its official sanction.

In 1979, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the up-rising, President Giscard d'Estaing sent the Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry to represent France in Algiers, while six French ministers attended a reception at the Algerian Embassy in Paris.

Laos tries to reopen talks on Thai border

Bangkok - Laos has called on Thailand to resume attempts to settle a long-standing border dispute between the two countries (Neil Kelly writes). It suggests that talks should begin in Bangkok as soon as possible.

Two series of discussions on the border problem, which concerns three hamlets and 20 square kilometres of territory claimed by both countries, ended in failure more than two months ago.

Final choice

Raleigh, North Carolina (Reuters) - Velma Barfield has chosen a pair of grandmotherly cotton pink pyjamas to wear to her execution for murder today. The plump, 52-year-old convicted poisoner is due to become the first woman to be executed in the United States in 22 years.

CND in China

Peking (Reuters) - A delegation from Britain's Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament led by Miss Joan Ruddock arrived in Peking for talks with Chinese defence and foreign ministry officials.

DeLorean sues

Somerville, New Jersey (AP) - Mr John DeLorean has countered his wife Cristina for divorce, contending that the federal government's efforts to prosecute him on cocaine distribution charges "poisoned" his marriage.

Fo to go



Dario Fo, the Italian playwright, who will attend the opening of the play, *Accidental Death of an Anarchist* on Broadway after US authorities lifted a ban on his entry.

Blyth spirit

Port Stanley (AP) - Yachtsman Chay Blyth has called in here saying he is six days ahead of his schedule to beat a 133-year-old US record for the quickest voyage between New York and San Francisco around Cape Horn.



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House of Lords

Law Report November 2 1984

Queen's Bench Division

Council cannot use planning law to protect tenancy

Westminster City Council v British Waterways Board. Before Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Wilberforce, Lord Scarman, Lord Roskill and Lord Bridge of Harwich.

[Speeches sold October 31]

Westminster City Council were not entitled to protect their occupation under a lease, of premises used as a cleansing depot, by refusing planning permission to the landlords.

The House of Lords so held in upholding the decision of the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Slade) on July 27, 1983 (*The Times*, July 12, 1983) to allow an appeal by the British Waterways Board against a decision of Mr Justice Walton on December 21, 1982, that the board had no grounds under section 30(1)(a) of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954 to oppose the granting of a new tenancy of Nos 33, 35 and 37, North Wharf Road, Paddington to Westminster City Council.

Mr Barry Green, QC and Mr Christopher Lockhart-Mummery for the council; Mr Kenneth Bagwell, QC and Mr Kirk Reynolds for the board.

LORD BRIDGE said that the city council had made it clear that they would refuse an application by the board for change of use of the premises for their intended use, a marina.

The test to be applied, as put in *Gregory v Cyril Lord Ltd* (1963) 1 WLR 411, was an objective test as to whether the landlords on the evidence had established a reasonable prospect that planning permission would be obtained. Their prospect of success was to be assessed on the footing that they, not the tenants, were in possession of the premises.

The city council had argued that the established existing use of the premises was as a street cleansing depot, that they had no existing site, and that the desirability of preserving their existing use, which served a vital public purpose, would be a sufficiently weighty planning objection to prevent the board proving a reasonable prospect of obtaining planning permission.

It was difficult to see how that argument could be sustained once it

was appreciated that the board's prospects of success in a notional planning appeal were to be considered on the assumption that they were in possession.

The city council had given no indication that they intended to acquire the premises compulsorily for a necessary public purpose. The preservation of an existing public use (which was temporarily suspended) could not afford a ground to refuse permission for an otherwise acceptable change of use, unless it could be shown that the refusal could reasonably be expected to lead to a resumption of the suspended use.

The desirability of preserving an existing use could by itself afford a valid planning reason for refusing change of use as accepted. It was supported by *Clyde & Co v Secretary of State for the Environment* (1977) 1 WLR 926.

However, that case, concerned with a coast between two of the premises, classes of use, residential versus office use, was far removed from the character of the present dispute.

To determine the scope for planning purposes, of an existing use of land established by a *de facto* user for a sufficient period to put it beyond the reach of enforcement of the provisions of the Act, it was necessary to ask two questions primarily of fact.

What was the precise character of

the established use; and what was the range of use to which the premises could be capable of replacing the established use without involving a material change?

In the present case, use as a street cleansing depot was only one of a substantial range of uses which could properly be carried on without involving a material change of use.

The board had established a reasonable prospect of success in a notional planning permission. The objection to their proposed use, in protecting the occupation of the premises for use as a street cleansing depot, was not a legitimate ground of objection.

Second, on the assumption that the board were in possession of the premises, refusal of planning permission would leave the premises available for a range of uses not requiring planning permission, and there was no evidence to establish the probability that, in those circumstances, the city council would be able to resume possession of the premises for use as a street cleansing depot.

LORD FRASER, Lord Wilberforce, Lord Scarman and Lord Roskill agreed.

Solicitors: Mr Terence F. Neville; Mr J. M. McKean.

Jurisdiction after breach of Act

In re S (a Minor)

Where there had been a breach of section 29 of the Adoption Act 1958 as amended by section 29 of the Children Act 1975 which provided that a person other than an adoption agency should not make arrangements for the adoption of a child unless the proposed adoption was a relative of the child or was acting in pursuance of a High Court order, a county court had no jurisdiction to hear an application to adopt and such applications must be heard by the Family Division of the High Court, the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce and Lord Justice Slade) held on October 31.

LORD JUSTICE SLADE indicated as a matter of guidance that he was not persuaded that section 9(2) of the 1975 Act, which provided that an adoption order should not be made unless the child was at least 18 months old and had at all times during the preceding 12 months had his home with the proposed adopters, eliminated the prohibitions of section 29 of the 1958 Act.

Crown court exceeded justices' powers

Regina v Manchester Crown Court, Ex parte Hill

It was clear from section 9(1) and (2) of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 that justices had no power to commit a defendant to an attempt to commit an offence when the only information before them alleged the commission of a complete offence.

It followed that on a defendant's appeal to the crown court against his conviction by justices of an offence under section 3(1) of the Theft Act 1978 (making off without payment), the crown court, possessing the powers of an appeal only those powers exercisable by the justices, had no power to substitute for the conviction a finding that the defendant was guilty of an attempt to make off without payment, contrary to section 1(1) of the Criminal Attempts Act 1981.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Nolan) so held on October 30, quashing Samuel Paul Hill's conviction at Bolton Crown Court on July 25, 1983, of attempting to make off without paying a taxi fare.

When due notice is not required

Ferram GmbH v Owners of the Mozart

Before Mr Justice Mustill. [Judgment delivered October 29]

Where a charterparty provided for deductions of time from the laytime, in respect of stoppages due to any cause beyond the control of the charterers, but not of stoppages due to any cause beyond the control of the charterers, the charterers were to be liable to pay demurrage, in the event of stoppages due to any cause beyond the control of the charterers, but not of stoppages due to any cause beyond the control of the charterers, the charterers were to be liable to pay demurrage, in the event of stoppages due to any cause beyond the control of the charterers, but not of stoppages due to any cause beyond the control of the charterers.

The purpose of including the due notice provisions must have been to ensure that disputes were minimized by ensuring that the owners were given the opportunity at the time to investigate stoppages upon which claims for deductions were to be based.

In order to serve that purpose, the master or owners needed to know that there had been a stoppage and what the cause of the stoppage was alleged to be. Having received that information, it would be assumed that the charterers would rely on it as a reason for not paying demurrage, and the charterers were not obliged to state that they were proposing so to do.

In this case, the master knew that the ship was stopped and that the cause was outside the charterers' control. That being so, the charterers had argued that due notice would be no notice, since there could be nothing due in a communication which told the master nothing which he did not already know.

In his Lordship's judgment, the due notice requirement could not sensibly be understood as requiring the charterers to notify the master of something which, by combining his own observation with information conveyed to him by people on the spot, he knew perfectly well already.

In any event, even if that were wrong in law, the absence of the notice would not, following the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Barrett Brothers (Tankers) Ltd v Davies* ([1966] 1 WLR 1334), preclude the charterers from claiming the deductions.

In that case, which concerned a due notice provision in a contract of motor insurance, it was said to be futile to require the insured to give information which the insurer already had and that the law would not require a person to do that which was useless and unnecessary.

That case was directly in point, binding on the court, and ought to be applied. Any other outcome would have been contrary to the commercial sense of the situation.

Solicitors: Richards Butler & Co, Inc & Co.

THE ARTS

Opera

Imeneo

Sadler's Wells

Down (in the Arts Council's list of future cuts) but by no means out, the Handel Opera Society is back for another season at Sadler's Wells, with one of the most enterprising of its recent revivals.

Enterprising both in choice and realization: *Imeneo* has not been seen here on stage since 1740, except for a single revival by Anthony Lewis and Brian Trowell in Birmingham in 1961, and then apparently it was done in an edition which mixed Handel's first thoughts of 1738, his 1740 completion, and his later concert version of 1742. And in realization, this is one of the more successful attempts at a stylish, imaginative use of gestures and rhetorical devices which Handel might have recognized.

And then I noticed amid the encircling gloom (this is a somewhat dark production, its tone set by candelabra lit during the overture which are whisked away, never to return) the producer's note of thanks in the programme "to Belinda Quirey and Ian Caddy for their advice with baroque theatre practice".

The gestures matched the music and, though inevitably some singers were more at home with them than others, they gave a coherent, unparaphrased sense of convention to the action.

This acting, and Adele Angard's simple and effective sets, provided an apt frame for some excellent music. *Imeneo* is Handel's penultimate original opera: the 1742 performances preceded *Messiah* by a month, and there are some echoes of "The people that walked" and of "Why do the nations" in the magnificent storm aria for Tirinto. Indeed Tirinto has all the deepest music, including a wonderful aria in Act One that recalls Julius Caesar's aria with horn, and Penelope Walker sang it with fine strength and a direct, firmly moulded tone.

Tirinto, by the way, loves Rosmene, but so does Imeneo, though he is loved by Clomiri. Much of the action revolves around Rosmene's choice; there is a most affecting trio for the three lovers, and the choice takes place in a denouement involving assumed madness which is pretty melodramatic.

Marilyn Hill Smith, a touch too fiercely resonant for my taste, but brilliantly confident, did this splendid recitative scene with vigour. Richard Jackson, as Imeneo, cultivated a seraphic gleam which swept all before him, and he had the look of a winner from the start. Neil Jansen's Argenio was clouder, but Rebecca Caine's Clomiri was bright, pert - a newcomer to watch.

Charles Farncombe conducted with his habitual, instinctive feeling for the right tempo, and his orchestra was above par.

Nicholas Kenyon

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PREVIEWS FROM NOV 7
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The Royal Opera

Boris Godunov
Modest Mussorgsky
Conductor: James Lockhart

Cast includes: Nicola Ghislanzoni, Elizabeth Beinhart, Stafford Dean, Francis Egerton, John Giblin, Anne Hengley, Paul Huddson, Dmitri Koryakov, John Kerr, Fiona Kimm, Robin Leggett, Eva Maria Lohndorf, Joan Rodgers, Mikhail Sviridov, Maria Sviridova, Robert Tott, David Wilson-Johnson

Nov 2, 12, 15, 19 at 6.30pm
Nov 10 at 7.30pm

Die Fledermaus
Johann Strauss
Conductor: Julius Röntsch

Cast includes: Thomas Allen, Barbara Daniels, Dennis O'Neill, Hans Schwarz, Russell Smith

Dec 15, 18, 22, 31 (sold out)
Jan 3 at 7.30pm Dec 26 at 1.30pm

*Please note changes of cast and conductor.

Private Life (15)
Phoenix, East FinchleyStrikebound (PG)
Screen-on-the-GreenTightrope (18)
Warner,
Leicester Square

The career of Yuli Raizman, commemorated in last month's retrospective at the National Film Theatre, is one of the most phenomenal in the story of cinema. It now spans seven decades.

Born in 1903, Raizman began as assistant to Yakov Protazanov, who had been active in films since long before the Russian Revolution. He worked as assistant on Protazanov's *The Forty-First* (1926), famous as the first Soviet film to view a White Russian character in sympathetic terms. The importance of human values was to remain the special distinction of Raizman's own work.

His virtuoso debut as director, with the Expressionist *Perpetual Service*, was in 1928, the year that also saw the release of Eisenstein's *October*. Dovzhenko's *Zvenigora* and Pudovkin's *Storm Over Asia*. Having been a participant witness, therefore, to the birth of the Soviet cinema, the industrious Raizman this year completed his latest film, which closed the NFT season. *A Time of Whishes* is the portrait of another, younger, survivor, a woman who has grown up learning the compromises demanded by a society that was shaped by the Second World War.

Raizman's merits have always been an unassuming excellence and his singular sensitivity to character. Perhaps because he has never been one of the major "showpiece" directors, his work has rarely betrayed signs of compromise to political moods (though the NFT season discreetly omitted his films of the cold war years, *The Train Goes East* and *A Cossack's Dream*).

Raizman's 1960 film *Can This Be Love?* which I reviewed a couple of weeks ago, is perhaps the best example of his insistence - not common in Soviet cinema - on the individual's private rights within society. The concern is again apparent in his fine film of 1962, *Private Life*, which was

originally reviewed from the Venice Festival of that year, and opens this week for a run at the Phoenix, East Finchley.

It is the portrait of a high-ranking executive (an extraordinary performance by Mikhail Ulyanov, a stage-trained actor with the presence of an Olivier) who one day finds himself decreed redundant. For the first time he has to face life without the mask and trappings of rank which his job till now has given him. He must learn to take buses, to cross the road as a humble pedestrian, and to eat in the same self-service restaurants as the ordinary people who used to be at his bidding to hire and fire.

At home he is forced to recognize how isolated he has become from the lives of his family, so that he has now painfully to reconstruct relationships with his daughter, sons and grandchildren. Even his mother and wife have become strangers in the years he has lived as an official rather than as a man.

This pattern of the trauma that forces a man to take stock of his life is fairly familiar in literature and drama. What gives it distinction here is Raizman's singular observation of people's behaviour and of the detail of everyday life. This is a messier and more human Moscow than we are accustomed to see on the screen - with its share of nepotism and rat-racing, mad people, quarrelling passengers on overcrowded buses, under-the-counter illicit liquor, anxiety, hope, quarrels, divorces, death and disappointment.

Raizman is one of the oldest working film directors in the world; and Richard Lowenstein, who was 23 when he embarked on *Strikebound*, must be about the youngest. His film is an ambitious reconstruction of the events surrounding a coal strike in Cippinall, Victoria, in the depressed 1930s, which led to the formation of one of Australia's first communist unions.

The film is something of a family affair: the screenplay is based on an unpublished book, *Dead Men Don't Dig Coal*, by the writer-director's mother, the oral historian Wendy Lowenstein. Richard Lowenstein's first film, *Evictions*, about Melbourne's depression years, was also based on her research. The documentary basis of the story is attested by the appearance, as prologue and epilogue, of Wattie and Agnes Doig, the real-life originals of the leading characters in the story.

Lowenstein is fearlessly

ambitious. Despite his limited budget (the film was shot on super 16mm and blown up to 35mm) he has recreated the period detail with exceptional fidelity. Since today there is practically no underground mining in Australia, a substantial part of the budget went on reappearing and draining an abandoned mine. The effort paid off: the scenes underground - filmed with virtuosity by the young cinematographer Andrew DeGroot - have a claustrophobic reality.

The nostalgia of the film is only for heroism: there are no romantic illusions in Lowenstein's picture of the place and time and poverty and the real issues in the dispute. Sometimes the writing is awkward and schematic, but the faults are readily offset by the sincerity of the performances and the director's own transmitted enthusiasm and belief. Similarities to current events in Britain are only coincidental; though the address to the miners by a Labour MP has a familiar ring to it.

Tightrope is instantly alienating unless you have a strong penchant for the pathological details of kinky sex crimes, which figure disagreeably large in the story. This is a pity, because it is an interesting debut for Richard Tuggle as writer-director, and provides one of the challenging, unheroic roles that have made Clint Eastwood's acting career something out of the ordinary.

Here he plays a conscientious cop in the homicide division, on the trail of a killer whose victims are all young prostitutes working in the New Orleans French Quarter. The normal daylight side of the cop's life is a broken marriage, two daughters to whom he is devoted and an affair with a tough rape centre director (Genevieve Bujold); but as his investigations continue he comes to recognize an uncomfortable identity between his secret sexual pendants and those of his quarry.

When the quarry also tumbles to this, it almost leads to the cop's downfall; but love and the last-act confrontation on the railway tracks (a passing express renders the villain armless) win through.

Tuggle's writing is crisp (the scripted *Escape from Alcatraz*); but his direction, abetted by Bruce Surtees' broody camera work, tends to be showy; the obligatory chase through a cemetery hardly needs the embellishment of full *King Lear* thunderstorm effects.

David Robinson

Theatre

One family's life in pieces

Today
The Other Place,
Stratford-upon-Avon

Robert Holman is a playwright with a strong sense of history and an acute understanding that its great turning points become visible only in retrospect.

A Holman play is like an old photograph album: showing disconnected present-tense events in the lives of small people getting on with their daily routines, unaware of how they will appear to posterity.

The programme for *Today* lists the salient political events of 1936 alongside a chunk from Auden's *Spain*, while the piece itself opens with the sight of an anxious father discussing his daughter's injury with a woman doctor whom he embraces in mid-prognosis. Enter a hiker who breaks up their clinch by asking the way to Whitby.

From this beginning, even with past experience of this author, you expect to witness an action that gradually absorbs these private lives into historical perspective. And in fact the action does move on to Spain and draws a scattered group of figures together in the International Brigade.

The problem for the audience is to work out what they are all doing there. Mr Holman evidently has a great distaste for rhetoric, or crediting his characters with any statement outside their predominantly Yorkshire sensibilities.

Anthony Masters



Victor (Roger Allam) takes stock of a mixed-up career

So far as the father, Victor, is concerned, you are left to assume that he has deserted his wife for the woman doctor, and it is a complete surprise to find him hanging about a Spanish railway station along with a German male prostitute and the Whitby hiker's brother (played by the same actor, to add to the confusion) and still guarding his anti-Fascist views as closely as ever.

Before this unlooked-for development, the action has performed a U-turn back to 1920, so as to establish Victor's Cambridge friendship with a loquacious Old Etonian who finally dies, unnoticed, in the next bed of a Barcelona hospital.

Integrity of Mr Holman's inflexible kind, however, prevents the articulation of any such pattern in the play; and you are left with a succession of fragmented scenes, each perfectly coherent in itself, that proceed with all the inconsequence of real life.

They do tell a story, of a kind, that finally leads Victor back to his starting point. But it is a story consisting of one damn thing after another which does not amount to a plot.

The pleasures of Bill Alexander's production lie exclusively in its individual scenes: such as the defiant encounter between a poacher and village policeman, a bicyclist meeting between Victor's father (George Rastick) and his little sister (Amanda Root) who twists the old man round her little finger; and Victor's hospital courtship of a nursing nun by dictating music to her.

From Roger Allam's Victor to David Whitaker's monosyllabic hiker, the parts are played with total authenticity of idiom, costume, and emotional reserve, but without ever taking the plunge that would release them into dramatic history.

Irving Wardle

Cinema

Moscow comes to life with a human face



Russia's answer to Olivier (above): Mikhail Ulyanov in *Private Life*



Left: Aggression in *Strikebound*

Concert

ECO/Susskind
Festival Hall

Very little was allowed to disturb the benign major-key geniality of the English Chamber Orchestra's all-Mozart programme. Peter Susskind's conducting kept it moving along smoothly in a generalized kind of way, but even the D minor opening of the overture to *Don Giovanni* smouldered rather than threatened, as if lit on a slow-burning fuse which, when it reached the allegro, did not so much ignite the rest as agitate it in a leisurely way.

After an account of *Eine kleine Nachtmusik*, which was like the musical equivalent of copper-plate handwriting, bereft of expressive indulgence or false sentiment, but equally lacking warmth of character, I hoped the sight of Cristina Ortiz bounding brightly up the steps to the platform heralded a change. She bespoke herself to the C major Piano Concerto (K467) with every indication of passionate concern, emphasizing the modulations to minor keys as she reached them.

By this means she was able to turn early stealth into something like urgency, in spite of a continuing blandness of orchestral support. The slow movement had a gentle rhythm and quiet serenity of muted strength that benefited its dreamlike quality, but instead of the woodland bringing added poignancy in the minor-key passages, they were altogether too prominent in the orchestral texture, overshadowing the keyboard.

From G major to C major to E flat major, and the Symphony No 39 gathered to itself a swooning waltz-like momentum after the solemn introduction, so that romantic feeling gained ascendancy over classical line, an effect even compounded by the music-box rhythm of the minuet movement.

The instrumental balance was better, poised, but the alternations from loud to soft, and such effects as the low bassoon answered by a high flute, that should all help to keep the finale in a state of continuous surprise, needed more character than was given here to them.

Noël Goodwin

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Nov 2, 12, 15, 19 at 6.30pm

Nov 10 at 7.30pm

Die Fledermaus

Johann Strauss

Conductor: Julius Röntsch

Cast includes: Thomas Allen, Barbara Daniels, Dennis O'Neill, Hans Schwarz, Russell Smith

Dec 15, 18, 22, 31 (sold out)

Jan 3 at 7.30pm Dec 26 at 1.30pm

*Please note changes of cast and conductor.

Don Giovanni

Mozart

Nov 16, 21, 26, 29;

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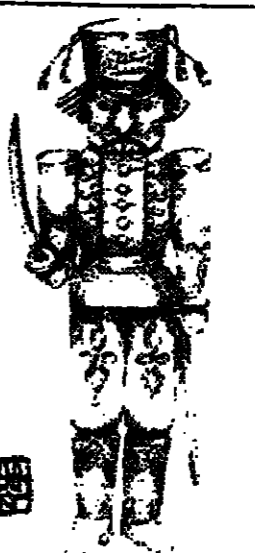
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Design for The Nutcracker by Julia Trevelyan Oman

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FRIDAY PAGE

Erica tries a parachute

Gill Pyrah (left) meets the author of *Fear of Flying* and finds that, ten years on, her new book is yet more sex and solace

Oh, but the camera does tell lies you know, absolute whoppers. Erica Jong's publicity shots give her a longish face, round-eyed and wide-mouthed. There are generous swathes of blonde hair - the sort pulp writers habitually describe as "golden mane". The two-dimensional Jong appears wry, alert and powerful.

The rounded-out lady arising from a low-slung leather sofa, needing a hand from her boyfriend, stops rising a good five inches short of one's expectation, grins in a diffident way as though commencing a *viva voce* and tugs the applied suede dress straight about dumpty legs, above strappy sandals which are wobbling dangerously close to collapse. It is this small hand I'm shaking which launched a thousand zippier erotic encounters for her heroine, Isadora Wing. Isadora, despite her fear of flying, traversed America and Europe on a hectic whistlestop tour of chance meetings. (That was what young, divorced, liberated, intellectual, Jewish ladies in search of fulfilment did in those days).

Ten years on, Erica and Isadora, successful and controversial novelists the pair of them, are both the other side of three marriages, single mothers with much-adored small daughters and, yes still have the urgent need for the comforts that come with a man.

In *Parachutes and Kisses* Isadora, bereft after the death of her marriage to soul-mate Josh, is casting around for solace. The casting couch for those who would play her next leading man is vaulted as regularly as the leather horse in the gym. The gymnastics themselves vary in standard from club amateur to Olympic. It is ludicrous, but sexy, sad and true.

Ms Jong tells me, however, that she passed through the promiscuous grieving stage after her last divorce some time ago. She, daughter Molly and her partner of three years, Chip, are settling into and renovating an old Manhattan brownstone. He organizes the building works while she writes. After scoring such successes already, does she still feel the need to write? More than ever, is the answer. What is more, although Anthony Burgess and John Updike among others rained praise on *Fear of Flying*, she thinks she has improved. "I think my writing is good now. I feel very much in control. In *Parachutes and Kisses*

I've found stronger powers of description than before."

For "stronger" read "longer". Indeed, I had been prepared not to admire Ms Jong because she makes her readers share interminable... Well, the usual cliché is contemplation of her own navel, but it seems appropriate to pitch it a little lower here. Too thoughtful for the prurient reader, all others except - possibly even including - any current analyst must surely find it tediously self-indulgent.

But then, she is a scholar and fan of long-winded eighteenth century English literature. Her academic background stems from a childhood steeped in books and erudition at home in New York. Even in her teens she thought absolutely everyone lived like that. After marriage to her college sweetheart - almost inevitable in the early 1960s - she was next married for seven years to a shrink.

Jong is irritated that critics still carry on about the sexual frolics

Isadora, at the onset of *Fear of Flying*, was on a 747 en route to a congress of psychoanalysts with her husband, analyst Bennett Wing. (I mean to describe a convention, but why not read it too as a collective noun?) Erica's and Isadora's lives have run in parallel - but as the author emphasizes, her close friends know that the books are not always straight autobiography. The mood and inspiration come from home, but episodes are exaggerated or invented entirely for the sake of humour.

It irritates Erica Jong that the critics still carry on about how many sexual frolics there are in the books, as though they are included merely to titillate. And, she says, they tend to leave aside the other themes.

"I am just thrown into this lions' den with a pitiable people. But my message is that sex is integrated with the rest of life." Fair enough, surely? Since that is how 37-year-old single-parent divorcees of her intimate acquaintance do spend their lives, it



Erica Jong: high priestess of the intellectual sex novel

would be misleading to the point of dishonesty to pretend they do not.

So let Erica Jong do the reviewer's job on *Parachutes and Kisses* herself. "I would say it's a novel of quest, picaresque in form, about the search for the grandfather, and through him herself; about a marriage coming apart and the mourning period of heartbroken promiscuity... It is about having it all in the 1980s. Isadora exemplified the 1970s woman and now, in the 1980s, we are trying to be single parents, breadwinners and feminine at the same time. Women need men and need love."

The big questions Erica, Isadora and a few million contemporaries have to answer are: what is one willing to give up for a man; and is to be half a couple more or less than being a whole individual? The child complicates matters, and moves their stories forward. Erica Isadora went to Russia in search of her roots, relations and the recently-deceased and supremely influential grandfather. Giving birth, while prompting Ms-

Jong to look ahead to the child's future, also led her to look back to her own childhood and beyond. This has given her a sense of her own mortality.

The spiritual self is always asking for a hearing, too. She is, she knows, still in touch with her ancestors. Her dead grandfather promised to watch over Molly, which she believes he is doing. When writing: "I tend to get the past, present and future all there, in a trance-like state. I tend to be more sure that there are realms of being above the purely physical." When working on her eighteenth-century pastiche, *Fanny* (a female Tom Jones) she found herself writing things she did not know to be facts but discovered later that they were.

The sense that an unseen hand has guided hers is something she shares, as I remember, with a writer she greatly admires, Fay Weldon. They have worked together on a screenplay of *Fanny*, and Fay describes as "my kind of feminist".

Jong's work has not been received

so well with the American feminist sorority, and she recalls how deeply hurt she was when, shortly after Molly was born six years ago, she read some "tough but celebratory" poems on the event to a conference of women poets in San Francisco.

They booed her off the stage. Will her sisters be appalled by her updated message in *Parachutes and Kisses*? She thinks they will understand. "The women's movement has moved into a new phase. I was just at Gloria Steinem's fiftieth birthday party, and Bette Midler was doing an act, in a low-cut dress and making a lot of jokes about breasts. All these feminists were laughing and joking and wearing evening gowns and make-up. Women of the 1980s are not as afraid of being feminine and adorned. We do not have to wear jack-boots and carry knapsacks any more to be taken seriously."

"We do not have to wear jack-boots any more to be taken seriously"

Much of what she had to tell me had been warmed over many times on the publicity circuit. The Dallas-via-Dunstable luggage tags were almost visible on the overnight bags under her eyes. But she would suddenly become engaged and alert when, for example, we discussed the patriarchal religions and the centuries-long suppression of witchcraft - whenever women have taken any power or control they have been accused of being devil-riden and so murdered.

She took pause when I pointed out that in many ages she would have been considered a witch herself - not least for writing about, and so controlling, men's potency. Would she use the power which undoubtedly attaches to her fame to be politically influential? Maybe, yes, when Molly is grown and she has more time. Meanwhile, she is enraged by state interference in women's lives, and the anti-abortion bandwagoners in particular.

"They talk about the rights of the unborn child and they don't give a flying-you-know-what for the ones that are born already, with their cuts in welfare and education and their skyliffs of nuclear weapons."

However, political activity is only a possibility for the future, she closes, passably agreeably, and Ms Jong totters off to join Chip, who is inspecting Dr Johnson's House.

I have met great cooks who can sometimes turn in a duff mousses; lecturers who miss the point from time to time. It can happen. *Fear of Flying* was a milestone. *Parachutes and Kisses* is a milestone, and one grinding very little substance exceedingly small. But I could not have said that to her face, because it's such a vulnerable friendly one.

Parachutes and Kisses by Erica Jong (Granada, £8.95).

MEDICAL BRIEFING

By the grave divided



The latest mortality figures from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys provides more evidence of a divided nation.

If 100 is taken as the expected death rate from heart attacks and the expected death rate from lung cancer, the figures for the last year show that people in the North are more likely to fall into all three categories.

Men and women in East Anglia, the South-east and the South-west score below average on all three counts, but from the Midlands northwards the fatality increase. The pattern is the

same westward into Wales with the exception of lung cancer.

Women in West Yorkshire, for example, had a higher rate of heart disease than men or women in any other part of England and Wales that year (126), although women in the North, Greater Manchester and Tyne and Wear weren't far behind. Among men, the greatest mortality rate from heart disease last year occurred in Greater Manchester (119).

Scores worst for lung cancer with a rate of 142 (126 for women). Men from Merseyside were close behind at 134 and Merseyside women had the highest lung cancer rate for women - 128.

Blood test



A test which could ensure that donated blood is free of the virus thought to cause AIDS has been developed in Britain.

Devised by doctors at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School and the Chester Beatty Laboratories in London, it could be available next year.

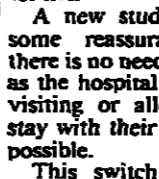
The test, which looks for antibodies to the virus HTLV-3 (Human T-lymphotropic type 3 virus) should ensure British blood supplies are AIDS-free. This would help prevent such tragedies as have occurred in the US, where 70 people developed AIDS after receiving contaminated blood transfusions.

Studies have shown that antibodies to HTLV-3 are virtually ubiquitous in people with AIDS and are common in "at risk groups" (homosexuals and drug addicts; and haemophiliacs because of the blood products they need) but doctors stress that a test for HTLV-3 antibodies is not a test for AIDS.

In fact no one really knows what a positive test for HTLV3 antibodies means.

Doctors suspect, however, that many people with an HTLV-3 infection never become ill at all; others suffer a transient mild illness. Only a few will develop AIDS, they say.

Healing touch



When a child goes into hospital it is a worrying time for all involved. A major concern is the fear that a young child, missing his or her mother, could be psychologically scarred for life.

A new study offers parents some reassurance. It seems there is no need to worry as long as the hospital offers unlimited visiting or allows mothers to stay with their children if at all possible.

This switch to more open access for parents was encouraged by studies in the 1960s and 1970s, which showed that infants separated from their mothers (during a hospital stay or if she died) were more likely to behave badly later in life.

The study, published recently in *Archives of Disease in*

Childhood examined more than 400 six-year olds who had all been admitted to hospital in New Zealand before they were five years old.

It found that even youngsters who spent more than three weeks in hospital were unlikely to develop behavioural difficulties as a result of their stay. Any problems they did have were linked to the home situation.

Beating cancer



"There is a small message of hope for women who have breast cancer", says Mr Ian Fentiman, consultant surgeon at London's

Guy's Hospital breast cancer unit, following publication in the *British Medical Journal* of an analysis of 51 women who survived for more than 20 years after the disease was diagnosed.

About a fifth of women with breast cancer can expect to survive that long - a proportion matched in the Guy's study. The hope comes from some unexpected findings and paradoxes among those survivors.

Normally the outlook is thought to be bleak for women who have large tumours when first diagnosed or if they have affected lymph nodes in their armpits. Yet a surprising number of women who started therapy with the odds stacked against them fared well for 20 years.

What is paradoxical is that the short-term prospects for women with either a large tumour or trouble in their lymph nodes are not good, however if a woman survives the first five years her chances of living indefinitely and ultimately dying from other causes are as good as those of a woman who started treatment with much better prospects.

In the group studied, 25 per cent of the women living for more than 20 years had originally been diagnosed with large tumours and more than a third had affected lymph nodes.

So, as Mr Fentiman points out, there are so many variables at work which influence the outcome of breast cancer that it is impossible to predict which woman will be cured.

The hope is for those women who may believe they have no future. The longer they live the better their prospects.

Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser

How to give decay the brush off

In her final report, Teresa Skelly explains all there is to know about dental health care and the costs



Not so long ago dental disease was regarded as inevitable and people were resigned to a likely fate of being fitted with dentures before they were 50.

A lot has changed since 1948. Decay rates are falling and gum disease is thought to be largely preventable - some experts say that dental disease could actually soon become a thing of the past, much like TB. Clearly this cannot be achieved by dentists alone. It will need a change in social attitudes to health overall before we can hope to end the misery or ease the cost of dental disease in Britain.

Here is a guide to how you can fight tooth decay and gum disease and how to get the best out of a dentist working in the National Health Service. The advice comes from a dentist running one of the country's leading preventive practices.

What can I do to prevent dental disease? Undoubtedly the single most effective measure anyone can take to combat decay and gum disease is to cut sugar consumption. It won't be easy because almost all the food we buy nowadays contains added sugar. Even people who don't eat a lot

of confectionery and don't add sugar to tea or coffee may be eating a lot - it's in everything from cans of corned beef and fruit to jars of tomato ketchup. Baby foods, too, often contain high levels of added sugar. Even low-sugar rusks are still 20 per cent sugar.

So study the contents list of any packaged food product - contents are usually listed in order of amount. Try to change to products with less sugar, buy sugar-free products where possible and eat more fresh foods. Without sugar the plaque which forms in the mouth cannot form the acids which cause decay and, eventually, gum disease.

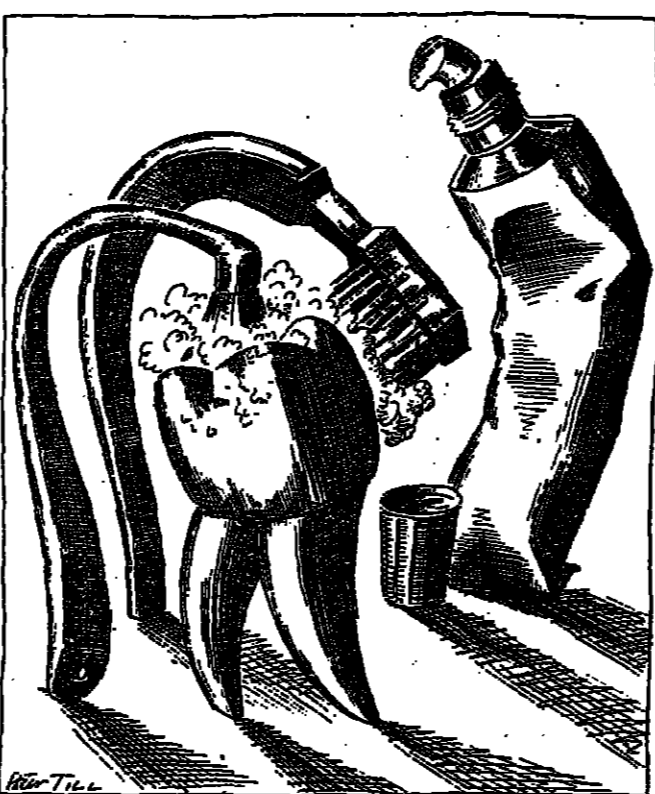
How do I brush my teeth properly? Put the bristles of the brush at the point between the gum and the tooth at an angle of 45 degrees and then brush in very small circles, firmly but not vigorously. Brushing frequently but incorrectly will do little to help remove plaque - brushing properly twice a day is vital.

But the main benefit of regular brushing remains, not the removal of plaque, but the frequent application of fluoride which acts to combat bacteria which leads to decay.

What sort of brush should I use? For most people a nylon, short-headed brush of medium hardness with three rows of six tufts is recommended. Hard-bristle brushes are now thought to wear away the enamel of the tooth and the gums. If you have children who are still too young to brush their own teeth buy a toothbrush with a small head and a decent-sized handle so that you can grip it properly and brush their teeth effectively. Should I use dental floss?

Yes. It is particularly good for disturbing the kind of plaque which builds up in the places you can't get at by brushing. If there is blood on the floss after you've used it this may indicate gum disease so you should check with your dentist. Floss is available from any chemist for about 60p.

What can I do to prevent my children suffering early decay? From birth breast feeding is a good idea because the child will not receive the added sugars contained in powdered milk. Thereafter avoid creating a sweet tooth - try to encourage them to enjoy unsugared foods.



And make sure they are brushing their teeth properly and regularly.

How can I tell if I am brushing my teeth properly? Disclosing tablets can be bought from any chemist but ordinary vegetable food dyes are cheaper and just as effective. Simply paint some on to the teeth. Where plaque remains it will show up in dark spots. Keep brushing and repeating the test until you cannot see any more spots - then you'll know you have cleaned your teeth properly. If the plaque is still there ask your dentist to advise you on better brushing.

Should I use fluoride tablets? If you live in an area which does not have fluoride in the water supply it may be a good idea. Fluoride drops, which contain lower doses, are better for children. Either can be obtained from a chemist for around 50p.

How do I find a good dentist? Ring around a few surgeries and ask whether they are practising prevention or get a recommendation from your local Family Practitioner Committee.

How can I tell if I have a dentist who is committed to prevention? Questions about your general health, smoking and diet are a good sign as is a willingness to explain why you need treatment.

How can I be certain I am having treatment on the NHS? Ask. Your dentist may be

morally and ethically obliged to tell you if he's treating you privately but he isn't legally bound to.

Am I entitled to free treatment on the NHS? Free routine treatment is available for expectant or nursing mothers, under-18s and those on supplementary benefits. It can be extended to those up to 19 who are in full-time education and to those on low incomes, receiving free milk or vitamins on income grounds. If you think you are eligible ask your dentist for form F1D on which you apply to the local DHSS.

How often should I go for a check-up? If you have a good dentist who is interested in prevention there is no harm in going six-monthly.

Is there any advantage having work done privately? It depends how ethical your dentist is. There is little advantage in having routine work like fillings done privately. For cosmetic work - bridges and crowns - you are likely to get a better quality job since your dentist can afford to use a better standard of technician. You get what you pay for. Cosmetic work is cheaper on the NHS. See table.

How do I complain if I am unhappy about treatment given on the NHS? Write to your local Family Practitioner Committee - you'll

find the address in the telephone directory. Complaints must be made within eight weeks of the incident giving rise to the complaint coming to your notice or within six months of the completion of a course of treatment.

Sometimes the complaints procedure can be very protracted - it will take at least four months before your case comes up before the Dental Services Committee.

You can help enormously by giving as much information as possible at the outset, including your full name, date of birth, National Health Service number (this is on your medical card and should not be confused with your National Insurance number), name of the dentist - not just the practice - exact dates of the first and subsequent visits plus details of what was done at each visit.

Complaints about dentists in Scotland or Northern Ireland should be made through your local health board.

How do I complain about work done privately? There can be very little recourse except for taking out a civil action in the courts. Complaints of gross professional misconduct should be expressed to the General Dental Council at 37 Wimpole Street, London W1.

It is always wise to consider insurance when having work done privately. Ask your insurance broker which schemes are available.

NHS v PRIVATE

How charges compare between NHS and private dental treatment:

Check-up: NHS, Free; Private, £10-£40.
Scale and Polish: NHS, £4.20; Private, Approx. £10.50.
Item 5a (prolonged gum treatment): NHS, £23.30-£19.40; Private, Two half-hour sessions, around £40.
Fillings: NHS, £3.30-£12.50 (max.); Private, £40-£60 per hour.
Full Gold Crown: NHS, £64-£71; Private, £100-£150.
Porcelain Jacket Crown: NHS, £28; Private, £30-£60.
Porcelain and Gold Bonded Crown: NHS, £38; Private, £100-£250.
Extractions: NHS, £3.30 for one, £18 for more than 20; Private, £10-£12 per tooth.
Dentures (full set): NHS, £84; Private, £125-£750.
Three-tooth bridge: NHS, £177-£205; Private, £200-£500.

For routine NHS treatment the patient pays up to a maximum of £14.50 unless in one of the groups exempt from charges. For more complex work like crowns and bridges the maximum chargeable is £110. Rates for private work are negotiable. Some dentists, however, charge by the hour (£40-£60).

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THE TIMES DIARY

Skirls and scowls

That great male bastion, the Garrick Club, may now have to swallow its chauvinistic pride and cede members' rights to women. This does not follow a sudden liberal enlightenment of its members, but the decision by the Glasgow Arts Club to accept women after 113 years. The historic move by the Glasgow club - which has a long-established reciprocal arrangement for members with the Garrick - is certain to cause intense embarrassment. Yesterday, the Garrick reiterated: "We are a gentlemen's club only." Indeed, the last time I was in the Garrick a gathering of members were so appalled to find me waiting for my escort on the first-floor landing that I was told to move off to an area designated for "women only". Yesterday the Glasgow Arts Club confessed that the meeting at which women were voted in "was pretty fiery". When the fairer sex was first admitted to dine at the club, Glasgow was swapped the piles of *The Economist*, *Encounter* and *Newsweek* for *Women's Realm*, *Woman*, *Cosmopolitan*, *Bunty* et al.

Lookalikes

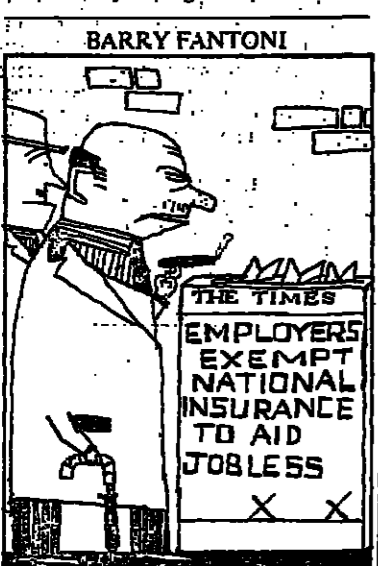


Art attributions by Christie's experts are again being questioned, only weeks after allegations that they put a Gainsborough attribution on a painting by some lesser artist. The portrait shown here was catalogued and illustrated by Christie's for a sale in July "by a follower of Sir Henry Raeburn". But in today's sale the same painting is fully attributed to Carl Frederik van Breda - a Swedish artist whose style is dramatically different from the idiomatically Scots Raeburn.

● The Joint Matriculation Board has just come up with its O level Social Studies syllabus. Subject matter includes: "the Beverage Report and its implementation". With special reference to Ovaltine?

Uneconomic

So keen is *The Economist* to attract new business that it is sending subscribers a pound note, attached to a questionnaire. "As a token of our gratitude," there's been nothing like it since Henry Root. The magazine's marketing director Kelvin Tavernier at first said what a jolly good idea it was; then, pausing to consult his colleagues, decided: "We don't have any comment to make." His mummy obviously didn't tell him that you shouldn't send money through the post.



Barry Fantoni

'Anstruther's scheme is better - don't pay wages'

Ad nauseam

The morning after the Portuguese Grand Prix last week, racing driver Keke Rosberg woke up to the congratulations of his sponsors, ICI, Fibres, splashed over a full-page advertisement in Frankfurt editions of the *Financial Times*. It must have been too much for Rosberg to bear, for far from winning the race, he had not even finished. The over-optimistic advert had been made up beforehand, and accidentally slotted in on the night by the FT.

Change of air

In the wake of my story yesterday comes an admission from Arthur Scargill that he did visit the Soviet Union in the latter half of 1972. But his press officer, Neil Myers, dismisses as "ridiculous" suggestions from the right-wing group Aims of Industry and others that the trip was covert and suspiciously long. Scargill, fresh from his Salley victory, went with other NUM members and their families "for a holiday". The visit may have been suggested and financed by Soviet trade unions, he says, but not by the Kremlin. He did, as claimed, leave at the end of July, but was back before the end of August, not mid-December. Aims of Industry which claims it has different information, declared itself "not satisfied" with this explanation yesterday, and says that Scargill has still "to clear the air".

This chamber needs an extra star

by Sarah Hogg

A "Star Chamber" - an inner cabinet of senior ministers, packed by the Treasury - once seemed an effective way of settling the annual row over public spending. Faced with such heavy political artillery, only the most determined of spending ministers would fight his case for cash right through to the prime minister.

But this Star Chamber, chaired by Lord Whiteley, seems to have lost its teeth. It has been making rather heavy weather of the reconciliation of Treasury targets with departmental bids for cash. Admittedly, it has had more to do; it was set up rather early in the argument, out of a Treasury determination to try and clear the decks well in advance of the flotation of British Telecom - rather as if the court of appeal were suddenly asked to deal with a backlog of minor parking offences. But the underlying arguments this year are more acute.

The preliminaries of each spending round are misleadingly similar. As usual, once the Budget was safely out of the way, the Treasury began collecting bids for the next financial year - 1985-86. Again, as usual, these grossly exceeded the total for that year published in the latest public spending White Paper, which was about £132bn. No matter. There then followed the traditional cabinet pep talk from the prime minister, after which ministers retook their oaths of public thrift. Then the negotiators got to work.

The critical moment in every public spending round comes when the Treasury has accepted some of the extra bids. To make room for

these within an unchanged total, it then has to find real cuts in other programmes (or other parts of the same programme). The figure to be absorbed in this way, out of 1985-86 spending plans, amounted to about £2.5bn.

Within his £132bn target, the Chancellor has a contingency reserve of £3.75bn; enough, in theory, to absorb all the essential extra bids. But most of that has to be saved to cope with overspending while the 1985-86 financial year is actually under way. This year (1984-85), for example, the Chancellor began with a contingency reserve of £2.75bn, and admitted recently that it is already exhausted. What's more, it has been used up on "ordinary" spending over-runs, leaving no spare cash to pay for the effects of the coal strike, which have to be financed out of extra borrowing.

The reasons for this "ordinary" overspending are all too familiar. In part they stem from the production of unrealistic targets in the first place. Public sector pay overshoots the Treasury's allowance (3 per cent this year); local authority spending has not been fully under Treasury control. Social security has overshot slightly because the Treasury under-forecast the rise in unemployment.

But there is only a fine line between setting targets which are realistic, and allowing spending departments to dictate their own budgets. The Ministry of Defence's long insistence that inflation is somehow automatically higher for military hardware than for other

goods and services is a prime illustration of the danger. Tight targets, coupled with a substantial contingency reserve, is not a bad compromise; except that it tends to store up trouble for the future.

The "overspending" covered by the contingency reserve is not once-and-for-all; it raises the baseline for next year's public spending. The target for 1985-86 allows for an overall increase of only 4.5 per cent. About half of that has been taken up, as it were, by spending which has already occurred.

This is the prime reason why the Treasury is forced to accept some higher bids. But its subsequent search for cuts elsewhere creates much anger among those who have managed to stick to their targets.

There is an additional reason for this. Although the allowance for pay has been low the Treasury has actually tended to overestimate the likely increase in prices. As inflation fell faster than expected, so spending managers gained a little breathing space in their budgets.

But this year, the Treasury's inflation forecast is pretty well spot on; and subsequent forecasts look tight. Although public spending plans are annually laid and published for three years ahead, the cabinet battle naturally concentrates only on the first year. Ministers, and the Treasury, know they will get another chance to argue over later figures. This year, however, the figures for later years do not look

easy, and some pre-emptive strikes are being made by both sides.

The Chancellor still has a few tricks up his sleeve. He can pare down the contingency reserve both for next year and the year after. He can raise his target for public sales, which in the looking-glass world of public finance count as "negative expenditure". He is assisted by past experience - the general understanding in government now is that targets must be maintained, in advance if not in practice. In a week or two all no doubt will be resolved, and the Treasury will be able to announce another triumph. But the weaknesses of the system meanwhile become clearer.

The Treasury is a department of public expenditure control, not planning. Individual departments are not concerned with measuring the value of their output against other departments. The gap in the system is well illustrated by the treatment of social security, which has been dodging the Chancellor's axe on the grounds that it is undergoing a major departmental review.

But social security amounts to about a quarter of all public spending; it affects taxation, employment, housing, health and education. It cannot be reviewed in isolation. Some time, someone will have to create a focus within Whitehall for the analysis of the economic and social costs and benefits of public expenditure as a whole. "Star chambers" with nothing to work by except precedent and political persuasion, are no substitute.

Michael Hamlyn on Rajiv Gandhi's determined modernization policy

From ox cart to high-tech

New Delhi
Rajiv's computer boys, they are called. The computer itself is not very impressive, merely an IBM home model installed at 2a Motilal Nehru Road, where until now Rajiv Gandhi had his office. But it is now at the centre of power in India.

Political reports from each state are fed into the machine and results tabulated to show data of electoral importance. Demographic profiles of each parliamentary seat, with voters categorized by caste, religion and occupation, assessments of opposition strategy and possible candidates, are all available at the touch of the appropriate key.

The importance of the computer is symbolic. It represents two important strands in Rajiv's philosophy for India's future. The first is a belief in the importance of technology in raising standards of living. The second is in the associated liberalization that will be necessary in the country's industrial and trade regulations if a technological revolution is to take place.

If the future lies with sophisticated technology, close relations with the western rather than eastern bloc countries seem to be indicated.

A look at the computer boys, the young men who surround Rajiv, reinforces these impressions. The most visible of his aides is Arun Singh, an old school friend and son of a raja. He was chief executive of Reed and Coleman in Calcutta, and has often been heard to sigh for a return to the simple world of business. He is tall, graceful and engaging, and was widely expected to be included in Rajiv's first cabinet.

Satish Sharma, like Rajiv, is a former Indian Airlines pilot who has a foreign wife. He resigned last year and is now a full-time Man Friday at 2a Motilal Nehru Road. His primary task has been to reduce Rajiv's workload by breaking down heaps of documents and information into memoranda which can be easily summarised as a basis for making decisions. Again, like Rajiv, he is an easy-going extrovert.

Arun Nehru, a friend and also a kinsman - he is a third cousin through great-grandfather Motilal Nehru's brother - is also a former business executive. He too has dealt



Rajiv Gandhi: keeping electronic tabs on the nation. Top: Narasimha Rao, one of the old guard who helped ease him to power. Bottom: Arun Nehru, relation and information aide

with "information control", looking after the states' political matters.

Vijay Dhar still maintains his connections with business, as the owner of one of the better hotels in Srinagar. In the early days he was Rajiv's most trusted aide, but now, with the arrival of others, he has concentrated mainly on government relations with business and industry.

Siddharth Reddy is an engineer. One report gave an account of him bearding Rajiv in his office and offering to organize a giant farmers' rally two years ago. He was so impressive that Rajiv took him on, since when he has proved to be an excellent manager. Recently, however, he has seemed to be out of favour, and has certainly managed to make a number of enemies.

D. P. Ray is one of the young

organization cadre picked out by Rajiv to organize a series of leadership training camps for Congress leaders. He is now head of a youth development centre, which sends watchdogs out to energize local party constituencies and to report back on performance.

The business-oriented background of a number of his close aides has caused some concern among the more longstanding, socialist oriented Congress supporters. The candidates list being prepared for the next election, however, is likely to bear the Rajiv stamp.

But more important is support from the party itself. At present Rajiv has the backing of the ministers closest to Mrs Gandhi, the four who were sworn in with him

yesterday - Mr Pranab Mukherjee, Mr Shiv Shankar, Mr Narasimha Rao and Mr Biju Singh. With the president, Gianna Zail Singh, they were responsible for short-circuiting normal procedures for electing a prime minister. It had been expected that the cabinet would meet and elect one of its number until an election among all party members in the Lok Sabha could be held.

Instead the four, all members of the Congress (I), parliamentary board, met with many others who could be mustered, and elected Rajiv. A message to the president that the cabinet would meet and elect one of its number until an election among all party members in the Lok Sabha could be held.

Most of the non-congress opposition leaders are former members of the Congress Party. If the present party divides and the opposition comes together a new and more conservative force could present itself as the true Congress. The idea of such a reunion would be the biggest threat to the new man.

The chances of such a challenge are not high. Until now the opposition has tended to split into smaller parts, as each disgruntled candidate for prime minister tries to make it good by founding his own party. Thus we have the Congress (I), Congress (J), Congress (S); all initiated by the leader who split away.

But some coalescing is also taking place. Choudhury Charan Singh has expanded his Lok Dal Party into the Dalit Mazdoor Kisan Party (DMKP) untouchable, worker farmer party. His view of technology is strikingly different from the new prime minister.

He dislikes technology, he says "because it destroys jobs". Money should not be spent on buying bigger and better computers: "In both large and small sectors," he said recently, "I'll not allow mechanical production of goods that can be produced by hand. That's the most awesome problem today. The problem that hands are lying idle."

It is a Gandhian philosophy that Mr Gandhi's opponents may well find attractive.

ogy always gets in the way, he says, and there are insurmountable differences over issues such as deflation. But, he adds gratefully: "We don't have to put up with much Marxism - it's more a case of neo-Marxism from the British unions."

The CBI will continue to argue with the Treasury over capital spending and remains unsure about changes to regional policy, but it has clearly come a long way from the notorious days of the "bare knuckle fight" advocated by Sir Terence against government policies, and the divisions among business leaders fostered by the influential and more adventurous Institute of Directors under its ambitious and ebullient director general, Walter Goldsmith.

The Institute of Directors is now led by the more urbane Sir John Hoskins, former head of the Downing Street policy unit. Ironically it was he who was head-hunted for the CBI before it went to Sir Terence.

At the CBI's Centre Point headquarters in London, the almost slavish devotion to Mrs Thatcher by the immediate past president, Sir Campbell Fraser, has been pushed aside by the quieter and gentlemanly but, it is suspected, more tenacious Tweed, her daughter, shows no inclination to do the decent thing. She is as old as the dam of Argos, with cobwebs under her ears, like something out of the more sensational chapters of the Book of Revelation. And as she grows older, she grows nastier.

Beagles are gluttonous, by definition. Tweed's hunger increases with her years. If she sees squiggles fluttering in the park, because some pestilential bird-lover is scattering bread, she takes off like a whipper. She disappeared completely the other day, and waddled back looking like a football six hours later, having, I think, emptied the dustbins of every Chinese restaurant in Queensway.

She pulls me off my feet, because she has scented one of those no-nonsense finger-wiping chickens bones across the main drag of Notting Hill Gate. She is a gluttonous mouth on legs.

Just at least, you would hope with Sophie, diminishes as you grow older. Don't you believe it. This summer in darkest Ayrshire she cunningly broke out while on

Nato: strengthen the safety net

David Watt

Last week's ministerial and parliamentary meeting of the Western European Union in Rome was, as it was doomed to be, a symbolic success. There is an emerging consensus on both sides of the Atlantic that something ought to be done to strengthen the "European pillar" of the alliance and that revival of the moribund WEU is the most convenient way of ensuring the essential cooperation of France without unacceptable loss of face.

Not much will actually happen, however, unless a good deal more agreement exists than at present about what sort of an edifice the two pillars are now meant to support. Clearly the short answer to this question is "Nato". But what sort of a Nato are we talking about?

The question comes out with great clarity in *Challenge to the Western Alliance* (Times Books, £8.95), published to mark Nato's 35th anniversary.

Broadly speaking there are two lines of approach: minimalist and maximalist. The first school of thought, to which many British officials and most military people in the Nato countries subscribe is that the last thing Nato wants is a "grand debate".

There is no real Nato crisis because everybody agrees that the immediate military threat exists. The problems are mainly technical and financial: how to get a better bang for a buck, how to divide the burden of defence between nuclear and conventional elements, how to spread the burden of cost between the US and the European nations.

Many of these "technical" issues are in fact highly political (which is why even the pragmatist school has come round to the view that WEU may be quite a useful forum for solving them) but the range of the political argument is strictly limited by the fact that the US cannot afford Europe to be overrun and Europe cannot afford the US to withdraw its nuclear umbrella. In any case the Nato military machinery actually works pretty well.

But, it is said, Nato cannot be restricted in this way. Logically, the minimalists may be right but in the real world it is perceptions that matter. According to this analysis, American perceptions are the most important because that is where the power lies, and to the US Nato is either a moral and cultural crusade or it is nothing.

The US and Europe, according to this view, are standing shoulder to shoulder to defend free government and the rule of law in a global confrontation; therefore Europe must display a commitment equal to America's. American public opinion will eventually draw the conclusion, however foolish and illogical, that Europe is not worth defending.

The *Times* book resounds predominantly with this general line of reasoning. But it is not, unfortunately, a united one. There is a sharp divergence among the essayists about what conclusions should be drawn if the argument is right. On one side, which might be called the Henry Kissinger wing, stands the proposition that it is vital to try to reconcile European and American

views of the Soviet Union - and to do so more or less on American terms.

The other position, put forward here with great force by James Schlesinger, the former US Defence Secretary, and hinted at more tactfully by some of the West German contributors, including Chancellor Kohl, is that the US and Europe can afford to agree to disagree on some important issues. Schlesinger puts it this way: "Whatever Americans may prefer, they must be prepared to accept a differential détente... They would be ill-advised - to say the least - to insist that Europe impose political sanctions upon the Soviet Union with damage to the *modus vivendi* existing in Europe. In order to discipline the Soviet Union for misbehaviour elsewhere in the world... Americans must also understand that Europeans have a different assessment of the threat... They remain satisfied with a lower confidence deterrent. This means that the Americans should stop lecturing and hectoring the Europeans on this subject. The Americans have expended a great deal of capital to pursue an objective that will not be achieved."

This is strong stuff and it goes to the heart of the present argument. For the obverse of the Schlesinger coin is that if the Europeans are indeed content with a low-confidence deterrent, and are not prepared, for budgetary and other reasons, to contribute to the cost of a higher-confidence one, they must accept the logical consequences. One of these is that they cannot reasonably complain if the US takes actions in the Third World that they do not like.

Another is that, as Schlesinger remarks, "Europeans must accept their own ultimate responsibility for the quality of the European deterrent" - which means that if they don't like the dangers of a high-confidence (but high-risk) nuclear deterrent such as the Pershing missile they will have to bear the brunt and cost of improving the conventional alternative.

Contributors to the book do not exactly shout these rather stark choices from the rooftops. Being mainly responsible members of the Nato establishment, they conduct the argument in a low key and in rhetorical code. Moreover, most of those involved, very naturally, wish to avoid the implied dilemmas so far as they can. If the Europeans pay a bit more, and if the Americans are a bit more flexible (as there is some prospect), the hope is that most of the political as well as the technical problems will recede. On the other hand, the nagging doubt persists that there are now small but significant and legitimate differences of interest between the US and Europe which will not go away so easily - and if so, then the European point of view should be more carefully articulated.

The WEU initiative is at present conceived mainly as a kind of safety net in case this turns out to be the case, but my own prediction, in line with Mr Schlesinger's analysis, is that in time it will sooner or later have to be turned into something more serious.

Philip Howard

Old Grandma Tweed goes lolling along

It would be nice to grow old gracefully, still doing one's best work up to the end, like Verdi and Titian, still cracking jokes, like Menckens and Shaw; still looking gracious, like the Queen Mother; still taking an interest in the world, like Annie Thackeray. Unfortunately, probability is against it. I live with a walking image of ugly old age, a kind of *memento senescere*. It is not just the physical infirmities of growing old, which are coming to all of us. Her under hangs down to the pavement. Unpleasantness protrudes from her flank. As she walks she roars and whistles, like one of those unfortunate horses that have been hobbled and are known as roaners, so that nervous pedestrians cross the street when they hear us coming. Her hair has become very white.

She is the middle beagle, named Tweed after the river, and in human terms she is about 96. When the senior beagle, Doon, in extreme old age felt the mists of death closing round her, she walked out into the night like Captain Oates, and vanished off the face of the earth. Tweed, her daughter, shows no inclination to do the decent thing. She is as old as the dam of Argos, with cobwebs under her ears, like something out of the more sensational chapters of the Book of Revelation. And as she grows older, she grows nastier.

Beagles are gluttonous, by definition. Tweed's hunger increases with her years. If she sees squiggles fluttering in the park, because some pestilential bird-lover is scattering bread, she takes off like a whipper. She disappeared completely the other day, and waddled back looking like a football six hours later, having, I think, emptied the dustbins of every Chinese restaurant in Queensway.

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Just at least, you would hope with Sophie, diminishes as you grow older. Don't you believe it. This summer in darkest Ayrshire she cunningly broke out while on

heat, and mated thunderously with a highly unsuitable ginger Collie.

She has always been a wrathful bitch, in particular going for the feet of children, and once carrying knapsacks or other unusual burdens. I always thought that it was fear that made her angry. But as she grows older, she becomes quite indiscriminate in her inclination to bite anything that gets in her way.

Sloth is in the nature of small hounds. When not walking around the Round Pond with me, as she has for 14 years, or rampaging for dustbins, Tweed sleeps. But as she sleeps, she snores like Cerberus, so that the neighbours can hear her.

Envy is not a notably canine vice, though the Dog in the Manger is the classic fable illustrating it. The fable would not have happened to Tweed, since she would have lapped up the oats with no bother. But I note with disapproval that the other day, when she waddled over and removed a bone that her gentler daughter was busy chewing.

For avarice, another vice not conspicuous in hounds, I have to settle for her ambition, usually fulfilled, to eat some of her daughter's bowl of food as well as her own. And for pride, I give you her dogmatic determination to stop to urinate, and on terrible days to defecate, in the gutter exactly outside the Consulate of the Soviet Union, no matter that I pull until her head nearly comes off.

Sometimes wonder whether the Russians suspect Tweed and one of being spies. I note, with pleasure, that the only newspapers they take in are two copies of *The Times*, stuck through the railings by 6.30am. But I wish that I did not have to stand there looking at them, under the disapproving eyes of the policeman, every morning as Tweed decides the time has come.

She is a bloody little bitch. She is incontinent, disgusting, repulsive, a great nuisance. And her breath smells. She is very old. The sensible thing would be to take her to the vet for a quick ticket to the Great Kennel in the Sky. And yet, I am not going to cut off a creature with such an appetite for life, even though her seven deadly sins grow dearer as she grows older. I love her dearly. Tweed, where are you? And whatever you are doing, stop it.

Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

سك: زامن الاصل



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FORCING THE PACE ON JOBS

Although superficially encouraging, the October unemployment statistics suggest on closer inspection that Britain's jobless are still increasing at an annual rate of nearly 200,000. At this rate, the registered total will comfortably exceed three and a half million by the next general election, even excluding school leavers. To which the three shades of political opinion represented at Westminster have different answers.

All three suffer from a certain lack of credibility. It is difficult to accept the Government's fatalism; but Labour still makes it sound all too easy to create jobs. Dr Owen, too, has rashly entered the numbers game. Thus unemployment has become a central political issue without any of the major parties managing to make much capital out of it — an unstable situation which could change as fast as the British weather.

All three, for their purposes, quote recent American experience — Reaganomics is becoming as convenient as Scripture for the support of any particular point of view. According to Mr Kinnoch and Mr Roy Hattersley, America's success in creating new jobs demonstrates the efficacy of reflation. Dr Owen adds it demonstrates the efficacy of budgetary reflation combined with firm monetary policy. But Mr Lawson argued on Tuesday that 13 million out of the 15 million jobs created in America during the past decade appeared before the budget deficit was increased and the reins of monetary policy were loosened a little. It is America's free labour market, not its free-spending

government, that he believes has put its labour force to work.

Shorn of its politics, the argument is never so clear-cut. Mr Lawson must remain square against open reflation; though it is arguable whether its impact on interest rates, and through them on production, is presently as strong as he believes, it is painfully clear that a macroeconomic U-turn would trigger the starting pistol for a wages scramble. Yet even the first formulation of the Government's financial strategy, in 1980, allowed for some cyclical fluctuations in budgetary policy, which must permit an adjustment of targets if growth slows down, or if high productivity suggests a faster potential rate of growth.

But those demanding reflation pure and simple would be better employed finding common ground with the Chancellor on wages. Admittedly, it is precious little use lecturing trade unions on the damaging effects of real wage rises, since the business of unions in a free market is to secure the best deal for their members. Nor is it quite clear whether the recent sharp rises in pay in manufacturing are the cause or simply the consequence of a labour shake-out and productivity gain. On the other hand, it does not make sense to defend union privileges which distort this free market; to believe that unions and government can comfortably agree to set a regulatory floor under wages without pricing people out of work; or, in general, to shy away from the links between pay and employment.

Average earnings have risen

modestly in America not only because of wage restraint, but because of the entry into employment of vast numbers of lower-paid employees. To Britain's Labour party, unwisely provoked by Mr Lawson's enthusiasm for "low-tech" jobs, this smacks of the "coolie" economy — a view which refuses to recognise that low-income unemployment is a worse form of slavery. But the Chancellor, who believes that America does point the way forward, is himself guilty of a certain degree of inertia.

Mr Lawson believes that a better-functioning labour market in Britain would generate more new jobs. When asked, in a recent television interview, why the Government did not then move faster to dismantle obstructions, his response was that it had to move forward by consent, and that in Britain meant slowly. But the essence of national development into a different kind of enterprise society is some forcing of pace by Government. Apart from the legal changes the Thatcher Government has concentrated on so far, it requires a vigorous overhaul of revenue and expenditure with the explicit intention of stimulating output and employment. In the fields of taxation, social security, education, industrial support, the Government has barely begun to clarify its objectives. It has been too busy controlling its budget deficit to ask whether either side of the public-sector balance sheet is constructed to the best economic advantage. To paraphrase an old, sick joke: even if the unemployed have no work to do, the Government has plenty.

UNDERNEATH THE ARCHES

You meet a different class of person underneath the arches these days. Twenty years ago the problems of tramps, dossers, vagrants or down-and-outs seemed to be largely one of ageing misfits — some sturdy, some aching — whose wretchedness the welfare state had not quite got onto yet. A survey in London in 1964 found that two thirds of men sleeping rough were over 40. A similar survey this year by the GLC found a much more equal distribution over the adult age-range, with a low proportion of over-sixties. Fewer than a quarter showed signs of a drink problem. Many, naturally, were not unemployable but members of the new host of the unemployed — and a significant minority chose the embankment by preference even though they were holding down steady low-paid jobs. The latter represent a tacit indictment of the forbidding and grimy alternative lodgings available for those in their position.

Today the Queen opens a centre in a remodelled church crypt near Waterloo designed to provide help better tailored to the needs of today's homeless, with their higher proportion of those able to benefit from help and not just from handouts. The North Lambeth Day Centre does not provide lodging. It offers social support and counselling in what is essentially an exercise in self-help. It identifies itself as "a place of change", and measures

its achievement not in bowls of soup or dormitory beds but in the number of "clients" re-established in a stable way of life. It provides often isolated and bewildered single people with company, activity and advice about where to turn for housing, work, health care or adult education.

Compared to the overall problem, the centre's contribution is pathetically small. It reaches perhaps five or ten per cent of those sleeping rough, and last year found permanent homes for only about 40 of them. A handful of other centres are doing a similar job. Local spending constraints and the statutory duty laid on councils to house homeless families but not homeless individuals mean that their clients come very low on the official list of priorities. In spite of the rising numbers of those without work because work does not exist — often drawn to London by the dream of streets paved with gold — many also find it hard to cope. Many are victims of the great emancipation of the mental hospitals, released to the mercies of a community care which does not exist.

Whether unfortunates or inadequate, they are part of a problem which has grown steadily in recent years, and is likely to go on growing. The sale of council houses and lack of funds for reconditioning continue to reduce the amount of space that councils have to offer.

There are hard policy choices to be made between accepting the need for shelter to be available for London's 20,000 single homeless, even if only in the barracks-like former workhouses that the young working dossers reject, or using public powers to impose rudimentary standards of safety and hygiene, at risk of forcing them to disappear.

Councils are often able to meet their obligations to homeless families only by putting them in bed and breakfast accommodation at high public cost. London councils alone will spend some £12 million in this way this year. The method of subsidy makes the provision of such accommodation highly lucrative to hotel owners, while creating no incentive to maintain acceptable standards. It is a harsh corollary of all schemes to save money, however essential, that they impose false economies by constraining the options that offer the greatest eventual savings. Without vigilance to control such anomalies, the benefits of the savings may be largely vitiated. Within the ambit of the major savings made in the public housing sector since 1979 — amounting to about one-third of total expenditure — some kinds of waste have not been controlled, but have mounted and led to avoidable suffering and degradation. It is worth remembering all the time, not just at the Christmas appeal for the homeless.

STUBBORN, SPLENDID ABNORMALITY

When Mr Malcolm Rifkind arrives in Poland this weekend he will find a country in a state of shock. The murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko by officers of the secret police has no precedent in Polish history. Even in the darkest period of Stalinism, Polish policemen did not resort to the kidnapping and assassination of Catholic priests. The Jaruzelski government seems currently to be pursuing the culprits (and those behind them) with a determination and openness quite exceptional in a Communist state. It fears popular unrest. With the help of Church and Solidarity leaders, who have appealed for calm and restraint, more bloodshed should be prevented. But it is a tragic and peculiarly difficult time for the first British ministerial visit since General Jaruzelski declared a "state of war" in December 1981.

It was right that we stopped Ministerial contacts then, as a mark of protest at the Jaruzelski's regime's "war" against its own people. It is right that Ministerial contact should be reviewed now, even despite this further act of violence. For obvious reasons, the Polish government will try to present the almost three years it has spent "in Coventry" as a regrettable interval, a folly more or less forced upon West European governments by the Reagan administration. Mr Rifkind must be careful not to give credence to this version. If the British government is resuming ministerial contacts now it is the

better to represent our national interests, present our position in international affairs, and put across our views on the internal condition of Poland — with all its external consequences.

Naturally, much of his time will be devoted to economic relations. Britain is Poland's second largest trading partner in Western Europe. Our balance of trade in the first half of this year shows an unhealthy deficit, partly because of extra Polish coal exports to help counter the effects of the miners' strike. Several joint projects with British companies have been stalled due to Poland's economic crisis. In reviewing such bilateral issues, the Minister will be bound to make two general points. First, the Polish government cannot expect Western credits on the scale it received them in the 1970s, because the surplus petro-dollars are simply no longer there. Second, it cannot expect to receive new money without strings attached because the West has seen what the Giermek regime did with such credits. After the Paris club has completed rescheduling arrangements, the best supervisory instrument will probably be the IMF if Poland finally joins it.

With western cooperation, the Jaruzelski government may pursue a slightly more independent course in economic reform and other fields. But it would be a grave mistake to overestimate the regime's potential, or desire, for independence from Moscow. Indeed if Poland were to be successfully "normalised" like

Czechoslovakia or Hungary it would cease to be a major constraint on the Soviet foreign policy. And Poland's stubborn, splendid "abnormality" is not the aim or the achievement of the Jaruzelski regime. It is the achievement of the Polish People of Solidarity and its successors, of the cautious church leadership and of outspoken priests like Father Popieluszko, of critical intellectuals, of courageous workers and farmers — in short, of national resistance.

Mr Rifkind must recognise this resistance and publicly. He may do so, for example, by expressing his concern about the political prisoners not released under July's amnesty, or subsequently rearrested (they are also an obstacle to Poland's IMF membership). He may do so by meeting Solidarity spokesmen. He may do so by calling for "dialogue". But in this land of symbolic politics, the simplest and most telling gesture would be to lay a wreath at the grave of Father Popieluszko.

To support the Poles in their daily struggle is not to destabilise or to provoke. On the contrary. The great majority of Poles want a true normalisation of their country: a return, not to Soviet norm, but to a European kind of normality, with a greater degree of pluralism, self-government, and respect for the rule of law. Poland will be more stable when the Poles are more free. Europe will be more stable when Poland is more free.

Getting together in the Community

From the Chairman of the European Democratic Group in the European Parliament

Sir, How refreshing to read Altiero Spinelli's letter in today's *Times* (October 31). At least there is one cool head at the centre of the often heated discussions about the future international development of the European Community.

Most British Conservatives present in Strasbourg on February 14 voted for Altiero Spinelli's Draft Treaty on European Union to go forward for consideration by national governments and parliaments; that is not to say that British Conservatives in the European Parliament agree with every proposition of the draft treaty; simply that we welcome in it a serious attempt to break out of the institutional immobilism which has now characterised the Community for too long.

Your other correspondent, Mr Leech, rightly points out that this inability of the Community to evolve a serviceable decision-making procedure attracts criticism and even contempt to the Community. Altiero Spinelli is at least trying to put that right.

There are those who profess to see a threat in the draft treaty to British national sovereignty. Sir, there is only one kind worth worrying about and that is the ability of the British people to pursue and attain what is best for this country.

We are no longer the superpower we were in the life of the order among us. We are a middle-ranking industrialised democracy off the coast of continental Europe. There is nothing inglorious in that situation, but alone we can achieve little. In our simplest self-interest we need to participate fully in the development, institutional and otherwise, of the European Community. There is no alternative.

Spinelli's point is well made when he says that we British need now to show whether we have our feet on the ground or in the mud. For many years after the Second World War we British told ourselves that the European Community would never get off the ground, would soon collapse, and had nothing to offer us. The outcome of this self-deception was that we did not share in the Community's founding and early development.

Much that is unsatisfactory from the British point of view in the original mistake. Certain sections of British opinion now are seeking to repeat this mistake in regard to the Draft Treaty on European Union. The habits of the ostrich are indeed hard to understand.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY PLUMB, Chairman,
European Democratic Group,
European Parliament,
2 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1,
October 31.

Miners and Libya

From Mr T. H. Richardson
Sir, There is an obvious moral distinction between trading with a "vile" regime and accepting financial support in aid of a politically motivated strike.

However, the significance of the NUM/Gaddafi connection is not primarily the morality of the NUM approach to a "vile regime" but the response.

Libya and Russia are interested in harming Britain. The assistance offered by Gaddafi and the USSR puts the NUM in the same bracket as the IRA, who are also supported by Gaddafi.

Yours faithfully,
T. H. RICHARDSON,
White Gables,
Swainby,
North Yorkshire,
October 31.

From Mr M. D. T. Barley
Sir, Your correspondents Mr David J. K. Evans and Mr Nicolas Croll (October 31) both seem to have missed the point when writing about the relative merits of trade with Libya and contact with Libya by the NUM respectively.

Save in exceptional circumstances, private buyers of goods cannot seek to influence the policies of seller companies or countries. On the other hand, receipt by a trade union or other politicised body of gifts of funds will frequently lead to the recipient either being identified with the interests of the donor or the recipient (consciously or unconsciously) "trimming" either in recognition of the gift or as a means of attracting more money.

What may be objectionable is not the money itself, but the strings attached to it.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL BARLEY,
5 Southgate Grove, NI,
October 31.

Boots for yomping

From Mr Uvedale Tristram
Sir, Mr Christopher Child's book history (October 27) is impressive, but mine goes back 10 more years.

I bought a pair of officers' battle-dress boots in the officers' shop in Naples in 1943. I wore them throughout the remainder of the Italian campaign, including the severe winters in the Gothic Line. I wore them walking in the Austrian mountains, as ski boots in Iraq from 1948 to 1950, as walking boots in England, as walking and second riding boots in Lesotho from 1962 to 1966 and again as walking boots in England.

I am still wearing them in wet weather. They have been resoled once and they are still waterproof, in good order and highly polished.

I have the honour to be Sir,
Yours faithfully,
UVEDALE TRISTRAM,
19 Mallards Reach,
Oatlands Drive, Weybridge,
Surrey,
October 27.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Practical action to help Ethiopia

From the Director, World Vision of Britain

Sir, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Cameron and Mr Hamming (November 1) strike all the right notes about Ethiopia. The voluntary agencies, including World Vision, have been warning of this impending disaster for months.

Our cries have gone unheard in London and Brussels — and in Washington, Bonn, Canberra and elsewhere — until the body pile is big enough to attract the TV cameras. This is not the problem, of the Third World; it is a problem of the political leaders of the so-called First World.

In this recent and most ghastly situation in Ethiopia, the possibility exists for the type of international, co-ordinated airforce relief operation of which Lord Cameron writes. Last Thursday, in Addis Ababa, World Vision's international president, the Rev Tom Houston, obtained a signed agreement from the Ethiopian relief and rehabilitation commission, Dawit Woldegiorgis, negotiated at the highest level. This stated in part that the Government of Ethiopia will do everything in its power to facilitate the successful implementation of the plan.

This plan calls for a 12-month airlift in Ethiopia, needing about 24 Hercules-type aircraft, plus shipping of government-donated grain at the rate of 50,000 tonnes a month for the next year.

The five leading voluntary agency groupings in Ethiopia, including World Vision, have formed an action consortium and are making detailed plans to use our people already in place, plus others, to distribute the food and medical aid.

All that is now lacking, as Lord Cameron so rightly implies, is the political will to decide to save hundreds of thousands of lives. The nation which mounted the Falklands operations have the forces, the influence and the skills to give a decisive lead to our Western allies. All Britain has done so far is a gesture — a welcome gesture but less than one per cent of what is needed.

World Vision estimates that 6,000 people a day are dying in Ethiopia, in their name, and in the name of God their creator, will the Government please act properly and now? Yours faithfully,
PETER SEARLE, Director,
World Vision of Britain,
Dychurch House,
8 Abington Street, Northampton.

Sale of church plate

From Mr Christopher Chavasse

Sir, It seems strange that the Hon Director of an organisation known as "Friends of Friendless Churches" should complain (October 25) about the facility recently granted to St Mary-le-Bow to sell part of its silver in order to save the church having to close its doors. The time has come to put the record straight.

Efforts made by the rector and churchwardens over recent years to increase the church's continuing income had met with some success, which the chancellor of the diocese in his judgment referred to as "a matter for congratulation and some surprise, but not enough". He found as a fact that there was a financial emergency in the affairs of St Mary's and accepted the evidence that it would be extremely difficult to raise by way of appeal a sufficient further amount to make the income and expenditure balance.

The solution put forward, albeit with reluctance, by the churchwardens was that part of the non-income-producing assets should be

Maiden Castle dig

From the Reverend T. A. Beetham

Sir, The recent correspondence about Maiden Castle leaves unresolved the problem of the increasing damage being done to the ramparts of this ancient monument by grazing cattle.

During the heavy rains of the past three weeks, sheep tracks which had already been dug deep by cattle hooves have become very seriously rutted. Indeed, one track on the side of the steep north-facing middle rampart looks today as if a plough had been run along the hillside. Along the length of this face huge divots displaced by the cattle from the protective grass surface over the chalk are lying in the bottom below.

A notice on the site reads: "This monument is in the care of the Ministry of Works. It is an offence to injure or deface it." If a gang of boys was seen weekend after weekend digging out sods and bowling them down the castle's side they would no doubt appear before a juvenile court. Is it *lese-majesté* that prevents the Department of the

Threat of acid rain

From Mr Chris Smith, MP for Islington South and Finsbury (Labour)

Sir, The CEBG have come up with a predictably inadequate response to the acid rain report recently published by the House of Commons Select Committee on the Environment (report, October 10).

They argue, rightly, that NOx (nitrogen oxides) play the major part (together with hydrocarbons, ozone and sunlight) in damage to forests; and indeed the select committee itself made precisely this point. The adoption of new burning techniques to reduce NOx emissions is therefore welcome news. Similarly, the development of new designs for new coal-fired power stations working on processes such as pressurised fluidised bed combustion is very encouraging. Again, this is in line with the select committee's recommendations.

There, however, the signs of progress end. The CEBG have totally failed to accept that serious damage is being caused to lakes, streams and fish life — both here in Britain and abroad — by sulphur

UK commitment to Unesco

From Mr John Maddison

Sir, In the letter from them you publish today (October 29), Lord Harris of High Cross and others say that it is vital that Britain give a year's notice of withdrawal from Unesco. Not so. In innumerable practical ways the day-to-day activities of Unesco continue to reflect, and are coloured by, British achievements, expertise and values in education, science and culture.

This is evident to anyone like myself with a long, close and entirely disinterested acquaintance with these activities. For Britain to cut itself off from what remains the principal world network in intellectual matters would be demonstrably against the national interest and, indeed, the height of folly.

There would be so even if the charges brought by Lord Harris and the others were all valid. But one at least of these charges (that Unesco is hostile to Britain) is wildly inaccurate and clearly not based on first-hand knowledge.

There is undoubtedly a need to reform Unesco, which isn't surprising of an organisation whose membership has grown from some thirty to over 160 states since it was born in London close on 40 years ago. The commonsense way to achieve such reform is from within.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MADDISON,
Knowle House,
Wood Road,
Hindhead,
Surrey,
October 29.

From Lord Blake, FBA

Sir, The letter from Lord Harris of High Cross and others (October 29) urging the Government to withdraw from Unesco is fully justified. Why should the British taxpayer continue to subsidise an organisation which is not only extravagant and incompetent but has been for twenty years a sounding board for anti-Western propaganda?

One need not be a particularly "dry" Conservative, or indeed a Conservative at all, to regard the situation as intolerable. The £5m or so which we spend would be better used in supporting the BBC Overseas Service and the British Council. These may not be perfect institutions but at least they stand for values in which the vast majority of the British people believe.

Yours faithfully,
BLAKE,
House of Lords,
October 31.

Mr Tebbit's ordeal

From the Assistant Director General of the BBC

Sir, Your leading article, "The message of the camera" (October 30) in which you consider "journalistic scruples" notes several dimensions which, be assured, are constantly in the minds of the BBC's editors.

No journalistic organisation can be more aware than the BBC of the perils of news management and the manipulation of events.

All journalists, in whatever medium, need constantly to apply stringent criteria to determine the fine line between, on the one hand, voyeurism and sensationalism and, on the other, the danger of "sanitising the truth" out of the news.

For the record, may I say that the dramatic pictures of Mr Norman Tebbit's rescue from the rubble of the Grand Hotel were not transmitted "live". They were subjected, before transmission, to rigorous editorial judgement — including, I might add, compassion and care for a courageous man in danger and pain.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN H. PROTHOROE,
Assistant Director General,
BBC,
Broadcasting House, W1,
October 31.

Sauce of learning

From Mr E. H. Moore

Sir, If HP Sauce is not already regarded universally as a national institution, surely the fact that it merits discussion in the correspondence columns of your famous newspaper finally confirms on it this status. Naturally I am delighted because my grandfather was the founder of the company which invented it and my father played a leading role in its introduction, which transformed a fairly prosperous family vinegar brewery into a company of national and international fame.

I am not sure which of the two dreamed up the brilliant idea of a discourse in French on the label, but this was much in character with the inspiration and imagination which accompanied the rest of its launch — the name itself, Houses of Parliament Sauce, shortened to HP (my grandfather's favourite diction was "condense"); the fact that it was the first thick sauce to be distributed nationally; and sales promotion by, among other things, giving away free miniature bottles of sauce from miniature carts drawn by miniature Shetland ponies or donkeys which toured the streets of all the towns in the UK. The original idea was to use zebras, but this proved impossible.

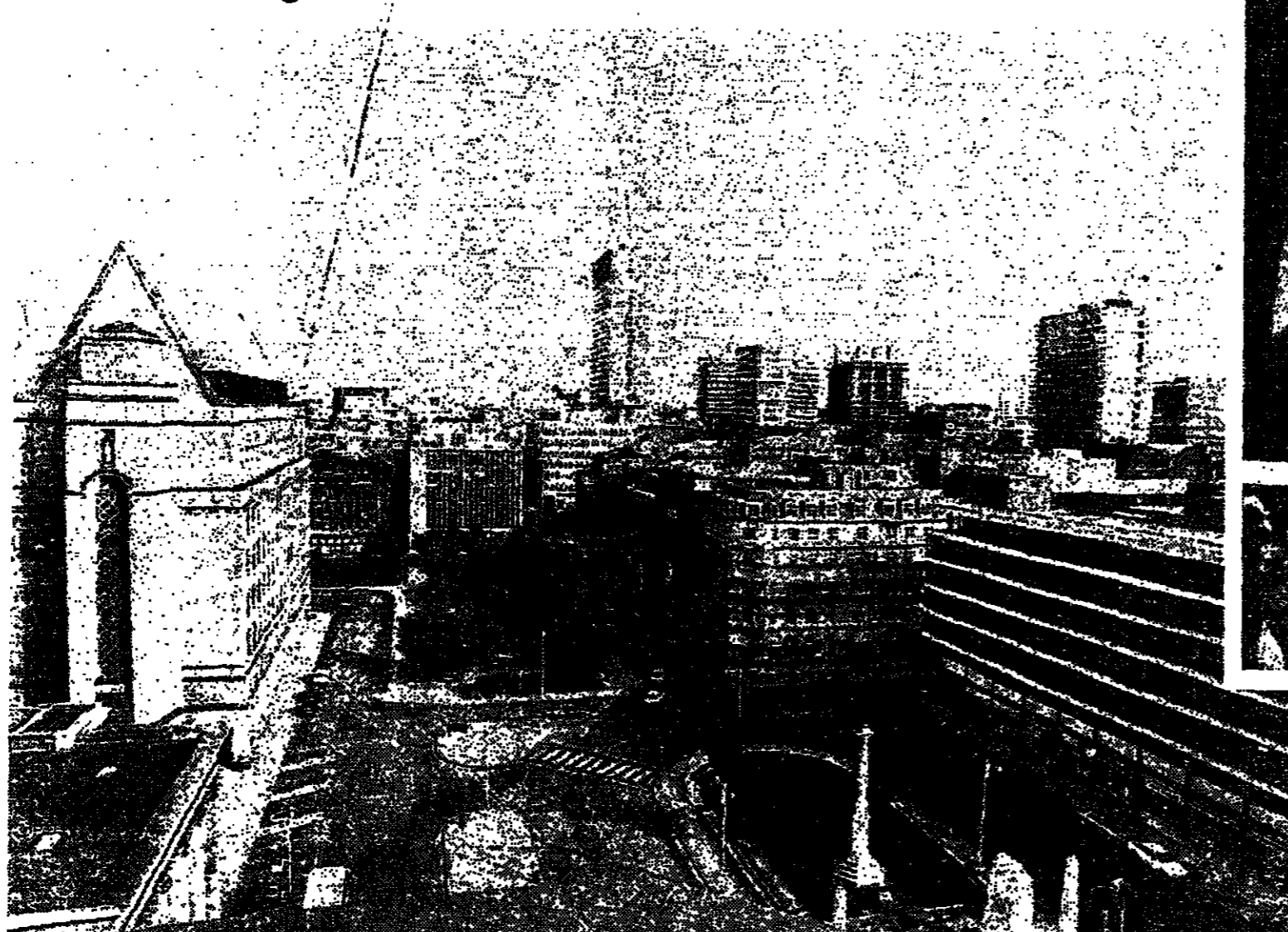
As possibly the last family contribution to the popularity and prosperity of this national institution, may I be permitted to join your other correspondents in deploring the present label and suggesting that the present proprietors would do themselves a lot of good by reverting to the original label in its entirety.

Yours faithfully,
E. H. MOORE,
Ashfurlong Hall,
Sutton Coldfield,
West Midlands,
October 29.



Hard-hit by the recession and by industrial blight, the city is bouncing back – so much so it sees itself as more than ever a regional capital

City of Manchester



The city arms – translation "By council and work"; panorama from the roof of the Midland Hotel; and right, a flicker of hope – candlemaker Kath Moran in the Craft Centre



In the long, hot summer just ended there appeared upon the streets in the heart of Manchester a sight that would not have been thought possible only a few years ago. Pavement cafes, their tables decked out beneath colourful sun umbrellas, brought a touch of the continental lifestyle to the old city.

Perhaps nothing else could have so well illustrated the change of style that Manchester has, and still is, undergoing. Not for the first time this century it has had to shrug off its old, outdated clothes and pull on a more fashionable and up-to-date outfit. For those who still associate Manchester only with football, cricket and Lancashire hot-pot under the gloomy, leaden skies of Lowry's depressing industrial landscapes, then the changes inspired by the city council-led campaign to inject new life into its heart are nothing short of remarkable.

There are still large stretches of the city that bear the ugly scars of industrial blight, of poor housing, high unemployment and decaying buildings. But it was always a city built for work rather than to be admired simply for its physical appearance.

For the past five years there has been a continuous campaign of improvement to the city to make the centre an attractive, thriving business, shopping, entertainment and cultural hub – not only for the 458,000 residents of Manchester but also for the 2.5 million who live in Greater Manchester and the further

15 million people in a potential catchment area which stretches south to the Potteries, east across the Pennines to Yorkshire, north to the Lake District and west to Liverpool.

In a city that is home to Manchester United and Manchester City, football will always be a great attraction, and cricket Test matches at Old Trafford attract large crowds. But Manchester is much more than that now. The range of entertainments on offer has improved dramatically. One theatrical impresario, summing up the potential for the city, said: "There are reckoned to be 12 million people within one hour's travelling of the west end of London and there are 10 million within one hour of Manchester. That is why it must be Britain's second theatre city."

Manchester has been the home of the Halle Orchestra for more than 100 years; and there are several

important art galleries. It was the City art gallery which led the successful fight to keep the Ducie painting of the crucifixion in the country by raising £1.8m to prevent its going to America. There has also been a large development of an urban heritage park in the Castlefields area featuring an air and space museum and turning the old Liverpool Road railway station into a museum of science and industry.

Coupled with a wide choice of restaurants, night clubs and an improved range of hotels, the city centre has created a new life for itself.

Manchester is also a major shopping centre for millions of people in the North-West and even further afield. Later this year the city council and British Rail intend to launch a series of "shoppers specials" to win city centre shopping a wider market.

It is dominated by the vast and controversial Arndale centre, the largest covered shopping complex in Europe, housing five big department stores and more than 200 other shops with car-parking provision, restaurants and its own bus station. The design and size of the centre still attract criticism but it draws huge crowds.

The campaign to beautify and pedestrianise city centre areas around Piccadilly, St Ann's Square and the elegant King Street were seen as necessary if whole areas of the city were not to become commercial backwaters.

Perhaps the biggest change in the life of Manchester is in the type of jobs it now provides. Almost two-thirds of employment for the 256,000 people who work in the city falls in the service sector rather than manufacturing. A recent survey showed that the service sector

accounted for more than 137,000 jobs, compared with only 33,000 in manufacturing, a far cry from the days when cotton was king and the years of heavy engineering, when locomotives from Manchester went to all corners of the Empire.

The biggest employer is the council itself with 35,000 staff and, after the service sector, the largest number of people, 53,000, work for the professional and scientific services. Manchester has lost major industries but is still home to some internationally known concerns like Ferranti, ICL, British Aerospace, GEC and Courtaulds. It is also the headquarters of the National Computing Centre, emphasising the shift from an industrial scene dominated by the demands of textiles to one at the heart of the micro-electronics and information technology field.

The city's higher education campus is reckoned to be the largest

in Europe, encompassing the University of Manchester, UMIST (University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology), Manchester Polytechnic, the Manchester Business School and, just next door, the University of Salford. Thousands of overseas students are on courses in the city.

More than 15,000 people work in insurance and banking, while the communication and transport industries employ almost 21,000, and the city is the second centre for the national press, television and radio.

A major advantage is the presence on its doorstep of Manchester International Airport, the fastest growing airport in Europe, which expects to handle almost six million passenger and £700m of freight this year.

The impetus for further improvement is still there and earlier this month the chamber of commerce and industry launched a competition to find new ways to renovate disused and decaying buildings and land, an unwanted legacy of the industrial revolution. And there are real, human problems within its boundaries. Unemployment is currently over 23 per cent and in some of the deprived, inner city areas it is much worse. In Moss Side, the scene of the 1981 summer riots and an area of high coloured population, male unemployment stands at a depressing 51 per cent. In real terms those percentage figures mean that more than 44,000 of Manchester's citizens are without a job and

without much prospect of the situation dramatically improving.

The demise of its heavy engineering sector has left an unfilled void: there is a desperate need to attract light-manufacturing industries into the city to provide unskilled and semi-skilled employment. The city has lost its assisted-area status and in reality is able to offer only a very limited financial aid package to attract new industry, amounting to little more than loan guarantees. The city authorities would like the Government to change the basis on which regional aid is calculated so that the lumping together of Moss Side and the wealthy Cheshire middle-class town of Wilmslow in the same travel-to-work assessment areas no longer applies.

High unemployment among its own people threatens their spending power and their ability to take advantage of facilities, which, though clearly intended to be regional, are housed within the city limits. Though Manchester City Council is a major local authority in its own right, with an annual budget of around £600m, within the Greater Manchester council, it is one of 10 authorities. And the Government's declared intent to abolish the Metropolitan County Councils is a cause for concern within Manchester town hall, with fears over the future financing of many of the cultural and entertainment facilities developed with GMC aid.

Peter Davenport

Welcome to

**CITY CENTRE
MANCHESTER**
Right at the heart of things

IMPROVING ACCESS AND APPEARANCE AND THEREBY ATTITUDES ARE THE KEYS TO RE-ESTABLISHING CITY CENTRE MANCHESTER AS THE REGIONAL CENTRE. IS IT WORKING? THERE ARE MORE SHOPPERS THAN EVER. RETAIL CASH SALES LAST CHRISTMAS WERE HIGHER THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGE. PRIME RETAIL VACANCIES HAVE DECREASED. HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND SERVICES REPORT INCREASED BUSINESS. SHOPPING AREAS HAVE BEEN PEDESTRIANISED. PARKING HAS BEEN INCREASED AND BETTER SIGNED. AWARD-WINNING MUSEUMS AND CASTLEFIELD, BRITAIN'S FIRST URBAN HERITAGE PARK, HAVE ATTRACTED HALF A MILLION VISITORS. THE ARTS ARE BOOMING WITH RECORD ATTENDANCES, THE OPERA HOUSE HAS RE-OPENED AND THE CONTEMPORARY ARTS CENTRE WILL OPEN IN '85. THE CENTRAL STATION EXHIBITION AND EVENTS CENTRE IS WELL UNDER WAY. MANCHESTER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT IS ONE OF THE FASTEST GROWING IN EUROPE... CITY CENTRE MANCHESTER'S REVIVAL? **IT'S WORKING.**

A PROMOTION BY MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF MANCHESTER

For 15 years, trade was declining. But that is changing as the city balances the old and the new

A 'dirty old town' fighting back

City Centre Manchester - Right At The Heart Of Things is the slogan which greets every visitor on all major roads into the city. It signposts a three-year-old collaboration between Manchester City Council, principal retailers and commerce to reverse what appeared to be an irreversible inner-city trading decline.

The aim is to lure shoppers back after a dismal 15 years when Manchester slipped from top spot outside London to between 12th and 20th on the shopping league table.

In 1981, Manchester shared many of the problems of other regional centres - a falling population and declining manufacturing especially east of the city. But the retail trade was collapsing even faster than the economic base was crumbling. A survey in 1982 showed 180 vacant shops. In particular the decline of Oldham Street was accelerated by the kermis-like rush for space in the Arndale Centre, the largest covered

shopping mall in Europe and the supposed flagship of a new shopping era.

But as the Arndale opened in fits and starts throughout the mid-1970s, many shoppers switched their loyalties to the city's nine satellite towns, where car parking was cheaper and easier. At the time, estate agents Dunlop Heywood diagnosed city centre depression. Their report concluded: "During the building of the Arndale shopping centre, the city centre was partly devastated. At the same time multiples opened in the redeveloped satellite town centres."

The Arndale, which covers 13 acres of prime retail space, was consistently dogged by controversy. It was criticized as the "longest lavatory wall in Europe," crime was rife and customers complained of getting lost in the warren of dimly-lit walkways. The precinct soon lost trade. High rates made units expensive to run and since 1981 more than 30 companies have been forced into liquidation.

Five years ago Lewis's department store, Market Street, hinted they may be forced to pull out altogether and Woolworth was scheduled to follow. Manchester was caught in its own trap. A general lack of investment had left the city without an integrated transport



Winning people back to the city centre: above, St Ann's Square, adapted for modern shopping, and, right, the Britannia Hotel, conserved in a conservation scheme

MEETING INDUSTRY'S NEEDS FOR THE NEXT DECADE

THE COMPANY WITH THE DRIVE TO HANDLE IT ALL

When you think of Renold, you shouldn't just think of chains. We don't. We started diversifying years ago into modern technologies like electronics, hydraulics and robotics.

With variable speed motor controllers, hydraulic motors, high precision robot components and other high technology products.

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Chinatown's odd story

When Chinatown's first Chinese pub opened in George Street in the heart of Manchester's pagoda path in mid-summer one round-eye complained bitterly that the Tsing-tao beer was warm. He might also have remarked that the barmaids in the Chinese Garden cocktail bar - or Fu Yu - were typical English roses dressed in untypical red silk cheongsams.

When the bar opened, take-away owner Lin Loi Wong hung two lettuce and two red envelopes of money in the doorway to feed the red lion and the rainbow lion. It was meant to ensure eternal business success but the gods usually smile on Chinatown's sober, besuited businessmen with or without appeasement.

Only a decade ago, the quarter they took over as their own was a derelict ghost town of decaying textile warehouses - bordered by Princess Street, York Street and Portland Street. With 20,000 residents, it is the fastest-growing Chinese community in the country and the largest outside London. You can find acupuncturists from Shanghai and herbalists from Canton; Cantonese restaurants proliferate, sharing pavement space with casinos and seedy cinemas advertising "exotic dancers."

It began in the late 1950s with what Loret Lee, chairman of the "high street chop suey era," with a few cavernous Chinese emporia dotted around the city.

Mr Lee said "I was the architect of the Willow Garden Restaurant on Deansgate. It was a large chop suey house with a three-piece band and waiters all dressed up in tails. We served up things like bean sprouts with a lot of gravy but good value. At that time the British did not have a clue about the genuine article."

After hours, the original Chinese workers and their fast-arriving brothers and cousins would gravitate to the Kaluki Club in the edge of present-day Chinatown.

Whenever Granada Television needed oriental extras they would ring Mr Lee - then the Kaluki boss - and he would round up his friends for a day's work. "That way the media people and the Coronation Street set started to come to my restaurant," he said.

The Kaluki folded and made way for the Kwokman restaurant, just as the first influx of Hong Kong immigrants arrived - with business capital raised from the sale of farmland. Chinatown was born.

RJ

Best of the past

Manchester's planners have returned to the city's glorious Victorian roots to reshape a city for the future - by suddenly discovering the rich potential of the city's commercial and industrial heritage after decades of decay.

The monolithic reconstruction of the 1960s left blighted breeze-block housing disasters such as Hulme and Fort Beswick. A decade later, a boom in office block development scarred the elegant nineteenth century skyline and many are still waiting for their first tenants.

As Manchester tries to weather the recession, nothing typifies the new mood for preservation, conversion and reuse better than the Central Station. The first stage of an exciting double act between public and private sectors is the £14m conversion of the Great Train Hall, built in 1880, into an exhibition and event centre. It is Britain's biggest urban-renewal scheme of its kind and the joint owners, Greater Manchester Council and Commercial Union Properties, predict the complex will act as a catalyst to revitalise a 27-acre swath of derelict land only 400 yards from the city centre.

Over the next 15 years its planners believe the scheme will draw more than £100m of investment cash, transforming the previously neglected south side of Manchester from the River Medlock at Oxford Road to the River Irwell boundary.

The GMC's chief executive, Tony Harrison, said: "The Great Train Hall is a building of stupendous dimensions. The exhibition and conference centre will be a major generator of

economic activity and commerce."

From 1968, when British Rail finally abandoned it, Central Station was a gigantic wasteland. Malcolm Reece, project manager, said the sheer size inhibited developers. GMC acquired it in 1978 for £1.5m, found a commercial partner, launched a joint feasibility study which resulted in an £8m government grant and planning permission. Phase one is scheduled for completion next autumn. G-Mex (Greater Manchester Exhibition Centre) will double as a national and international sports arena.

Castlefield was officially declared Britain's first urban heritage park in 1982. More than £7m has been sunk in the



Central Station and Midland Hotel

the "no-man's-land" off Tib Street to encourage renovation and new building, especially housing and as Peter Deacon, tourism development officer, said: "The £500,000 improvement project provides for landscaping and pedestrian access in a Petticoat Lane-style growth."

Conversion has also attracted private sector investment over the same period. This month the Britannia Hotel, described as a bizarre example of Victorian eclecticism, was commended in the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors 1984 Conservation Scheme. Sponsored by The Times, Judges said further decay of the Samuel and John Watts cotton warehouse would have been a "public disaster, its restoration a life-giving process."

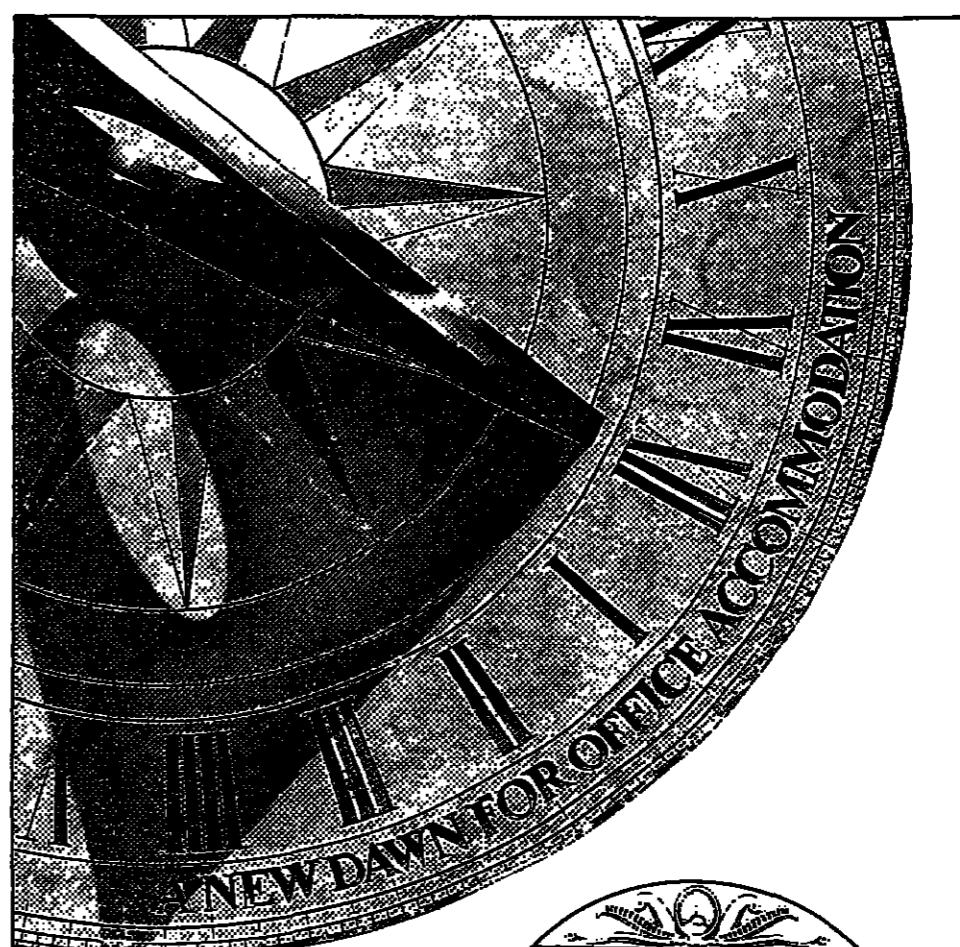
Similarly, the restoration of the Barton Arcade and the skilled conversion of the Royal Exchange shopping precinct has given new life to St Ann's Square - the city's most fashionable shopping centre.

The chamber of commerce and industry nevertheless launched a competition for proposals to transform empty buildings and vacant plots.

Nine key buildings were pinpointed, including St George's Church, off the Mancunian Way, the Deaf and Dumb Institute at All Saints and the forbidding Dacres Street warehouse near Piccadilly Station.

Paul Sautter, the chamber's chief executive, said: "Manchester is renowned for its architectural heritage - too much of it redundant. That is what we are aiming to encourage with this competition - positive ideas to safeguard Manchester's heritage."

RJ



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How a park is pointing the way to the future

Manchester's new science park - so new, it has yet to be officially opened - is one of the brightest lights at the end of the tunnel pointing towards the future for the city. It is an open acknowledgment that the old days of commerce and industry which forged the city into a force once to be reckoned with are gone and that the decades ahead should be looked at with high technology and computerization in mind.

University links

Final fitting-out work is to be completed on the building, which offers 24,000 square feet of space. All should be finalized before the middle of next month. The identities of those companies are being withheld until final agreement has been reached.

The concept science park was the subject of talks between the university and city several years ago.

Things began to move the

more both sides realized its importance. The city provided the 15-acre site on a 125-year lease and the minority shareholders were invited to participate in the scheme. Support also came from the Urban Development Programme under the Department of Education.

One thing still required was a man to head the project and he came in the form of Dr Derek Barr, who had previously worked as a metallurgist at the Birmingham base of the Canadian nickel mining and refining company, Inco.

Dr Barr said: "We are providing, essentially, a location for high-technology companies close to the academic institutions, with telephone and direct computer links with the university. 'We are accepting only companies which have, or we are confident intend to have, a link with such institutions - these include the university, UMIST (the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology), Manchester Polytechnic, the Manchester Business School and Salford University."

The basic concept of science parks originated in America and has been taken up in Britain over the last 10 years. They have become established in one form or another at Warwick, Aston (Birmingham), Cambridge - probably the best-known of all so far - and in the West of Scotland at Glasgow

and Strathclyde. English Industrial Estates are establishing them on a commercially run basis at Bradford and Leeds - "and a lot more are being talked about," said Dr Barr.

Both major shareholders make great play on Manchester's geographical accessibility, with its proximity to the motorway network and the international airport as being major plus factors.

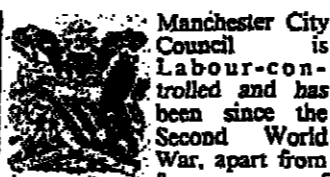
When the "start-up building", as they call it, is fully operational, anything up to 20 companies could be utilising its facilities. The ground floor provides design/development workshops from 1,000 sq ft and the first floor laboratory of office units from 500 sq ft. Initial charges are rental at £3.25 a sq ft with a service charge varying from 75p to £1.50 a sq ft on top.

Clear message

Any company with a new idea of development plans in just about any field such as micro-computing, biotechnology, pharmaceuticals or robotics - would be a welcome client.

The university is strongly considering the establishment of a technology club close to the science park in order to strengthen the links between the academe and industry.

ML



Manchester City Council Labour-controlled and has been since the Second World War, apart from four years of Tory rule from 1967 to 1971. Labour has a working majority of 59 - with their 79 councillors facing only 14 Tories and six Liberals across the council chamber.

It has always been a regional capital, insists the council and Labour leader, Graham Stringer. That view is backed by Jack Flanagan, chairman of the council's economic development committee, chairman of the ASTMS divisional council and one of the country's many unemployed. He lost his job along with one of his sons and several hundred others when wire-makers Richard Johnson and Nephew closed last year under the government rationalization programme which affected, among others, the wire industry.

It was not the only factory to close. East Manchester had a thriving mixture of light and heavy engineering companies but the recession and changing trading patterns saw the area crumble and "it left us with hundreds of acres of complete dereliction", said Mr Flanagan.

Billion pounds

The blame for Manchester's no longer being a thriving industrial force is cast on the Government. The local government reorganization by the Boundaries Commission did Manchester absolutely no favours by simply leaving it untouched.

The big banana that was once a capital



Council leader Graham Stringer and Jack Flanagan outside the town hall, campaigning to help local industry

The banana-shaped city boundary was permitted one slight deviation to "capture" the International Airport - a vital communications link for the city and the entire North-West. Said Mr Stringer: "If the airport growth is allowed to continue, it can do for us over the next 30 years what the Manchester Ship Canal did for the first 60 years of this century. The development of Manchester as a gateway to the North, via the airport, is very important". The threat of Stansted airport, he continued: "We argue that if you are going to spend one billion pounds, it should be in the North, not the North-East."

"The ecological and environmental arguments all go to prove that Manchester, with

Newcastle and Leeds providing regional back-up, has the available capacity. And Manchester needs the extra facilities to strengthen the links with different countries to benefit industrial development in the North-West - facilities which London already has."

The fact that Manchester's boundaries remained unmoved, therefore denying it the chance to embrace any of the numerous surrounding satellite towns, has had two main effects. Industry has, over the years, moved out of the city - with some withdrawing in the face of heavy city rates, simply setting a situation where it is at the centre of a population concentration of 2½ million, but only half a million actually "belong" to them.



Stringer says: "We simply must have more working capital to maintain the high standards of quality of the services expected from us."

The strictures from the Government have meant that the city has had to draw in its horns on many things, including housing. They accept that high-rise dwellings do not work and in one area at Beswick (part of the once-thriving industrial complex including Ancoats, Clayton, Openshaw, Bradford, Miles Platting and Newton Heath) more than 1,000 flats are being demolished. "They were neither socially nor structurally sound," said Mr Stringer.

Bright prospects

Mr Flanagan also blames the Government for the housing situation. "They have never worried about the social consequences," he said, "but we are grasping the nettle as hard as we can and our philosophy is to get rid of unpopular housing, demolish those flats, and continue with our policy of new low-rise development and the refurbishment programme on standard property."

The campaign, started in 1981, to get people back into the city has been considered a success. And with the new science park - a joint venture between the city, university and local firms - to help developing industries get off the ground, the prospects for the city look as bright as the lights already erected over the streets to beam out the Christmas message: Come To Manchester - We Need You.

Malcolm Long

What the hotels offer

The undercover authors of *The Dirty Weekend Book* recently singled out the jacuzzi in the Britannia as the sexiest spot in Manchester. Certainly the hotel, described by its owner, Alex Langsam, as a "bit of theatrical razzamatazz" has brought colour and life to staying in the city and encouraged other big hotels to spend money on their own operations. The Britannia, built in 1858, underwent a £15m conversion two years ago.

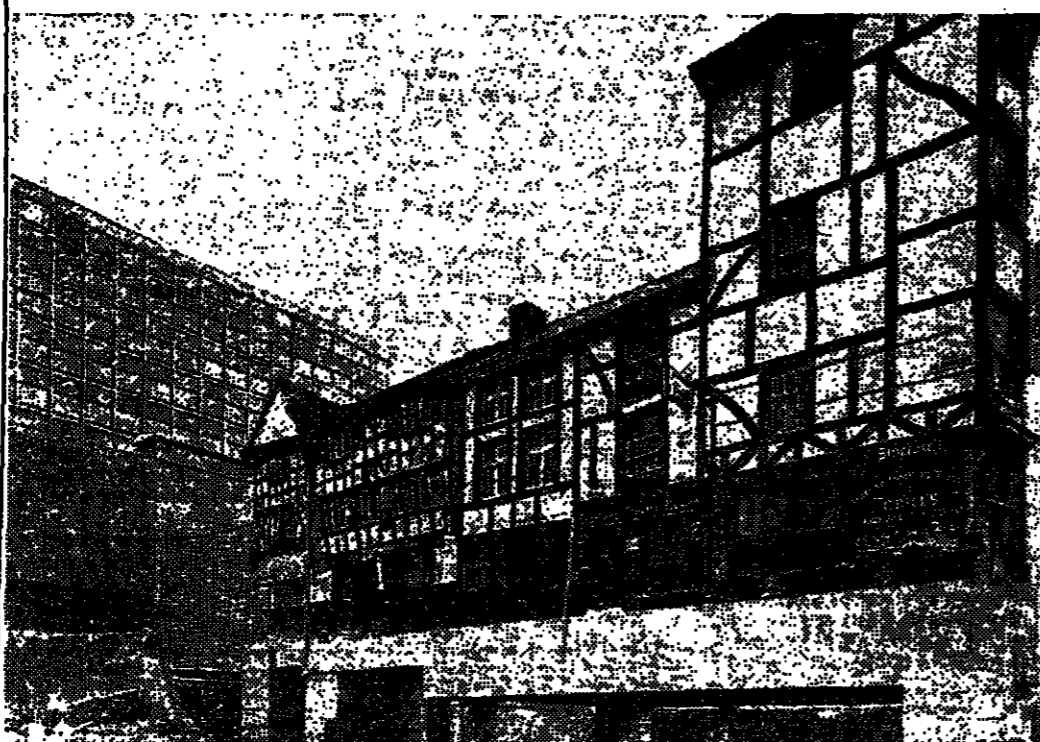
John Buttery, Portland Hotel general manager said: "Most of the hotels in Manchester all enjoyed large investment in the early 1970s but then the money dried up."

Now the Piccadilly Hotel has poured £2m into a fit and the Grand is also investing heavily. The Midland acquired last year by the GMC and Commercial Union Properties Ltd, has been given a new lease of life and more than £14m is being spent to link the hotel.

Last year nearly 12 million tourists visited the North-west, spending £535m. In Manchester, 2.7 million of them spent £27m. Peter Deacon, the city's tourism development officer, said: "Occupancy figures have increased, so hotel groups have felt justified in investing in refurbishment schemes."

Eating out has also been revolutionized over the past decade as Chinatown and "Little Calcutta" in Rusholme have smoked out the over-priced and second-rate.

RJ



Going, going but not gone: despite development of the city centre (see picture below), this Mancunian landmark was saved

A big gamble for revival

Manchester City is making a comeback. This is not a reference to one of the two famous football teams, although it is making a valiant effort to return to the First Division. It refers to the city itself. Many years ago Manchester was in the first division in commerce and general industries, such as steel and textiles.

Andrew Toop, president of the north-west region of the Confederation of British Industry, said: "There used to be a time when they said 'What Manchester thinks today, the rest of the country thinks

tomorrow.' That is simply not the case nowadays."

Industry has been on the decline for many years, especially on the east side of Manchester, which used to boast many steel and light and heavy engineering complexes. But that decline is, after all, one which can be repeated in many other country capitals - a story of recessions, changing trading patterns, unemployment, and central government clamp-downs and restrictions on local government spending.

There is still the unquestionable claim that Manchester is second only to London on the national finance and commerce fronts in providing second homes for the major banks, insurance companies and building societies. Most have their No 2 offices in Manchester, where the Co-op Bank has its main headquarters.

This is underlined by the fact that Manchester Business School has the biggest and most comprehensive banking study courses at national and international standards anywhere in Europe. It is the major business-school centre for every bank in the UK, as well as for several overseas banks.

Foreign banks favour Manchester, emphasizing once again its important role as a financial capital. There is the Algemeene Bank of the Netherlands, the Bank of China, the Bank of Haploaim - one of the few Israeli banks outside London, the Swiss Bank and the banks of Hong Kong, India and Pakistan. It is on those streets lined by big banks and businesses, that Manchester is putting down all its cards in the gamble for revival - a campaign to get people back on the city streets and into the shops, cafes, pubs and clubs, the art galleries and museums, the theatres and cinemas and restaurants.

Getting people back into the city was not easy. Over the declining decades, the satellite towns such as Stockport, Altrincham, Wilmslow, Bury Bolton, Oldham and several others started to come into their own. As industry seeped out of the

big city and into their paths, they decided to do something about it. The main effect was a massive mushrooming of shopping centres and as small towns became so efficiently self-sufficient people did not need Manchester any more.

Jack Byrne, president of the chamber of trade, is among the first to admit that it took some time for the penny to drop - and then, by simply doing something about it, they paid the penalty of thinking big. Manchester's Arndale shopping centre is the biggest in the UK, but it took almost 15 years before completion. Mr Byrne said: "It was as if we had dug the centre right out of the city to build the Arndale. During those long years while it was just like a huge hole in the ground. People gradually found it more convenient to shop in comfort nearer their homes."

"When we finally finished the Arndale and got it more or less into production, we had to start convincing people to come back into Manchester. But then we had a collapse of major proportions of the sewerage system right in the city centre - that took another 18 months to put right. But while all this was going on a big pedestrianization scheme was pushing ahead, so we now have a free-from-traffic shopping centre."

Mr Toop commented: "Manchester's future lies in as far as it can develop as a centre for finance and commerce and if it can fight off the attractions of the shopping centres in the surrounding towns. The process of contraction of industry has a spin-off effect in that the little fleas who lived on the backs of the big fleas have had to disappear as well. It makes the battle to keep people even harder. The population reduction, from three-quarters of a million 15 years ago to half a million now, has been most significant in relation to the age structure of the people left - the younger element has departed on the trail of employment."

ML



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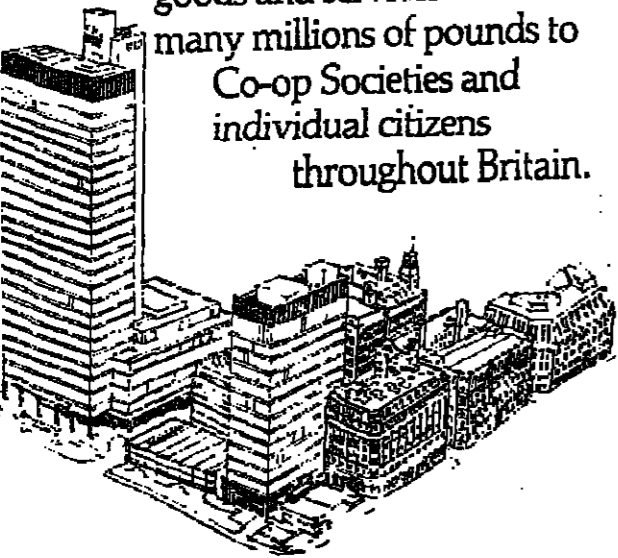
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Academia's golden mile

When it comes to higher education there is practically no area where the city of Manchester can be successfully challenged. The three main educational contenders are the Victoria University, more usually known simply as Manchester University; UMIST (the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology), a totally financially-funded autonomous unit from Victoria; and Manchester Polytechnic.

The city-centre geographical sitings of this formidable trio means they are all linked by the appropriately named Oxford Street (which becomes Oxford Road) acting as a sort of main artery on this golden academic mile, which provides an educational complex generally regarded as the biggest in Western Europe.

Medical pride

Manchester University itself is the largest in the UK when viewed as a single entity and taking into account that others, such as London with its separate Imperial and LSE institutions, are split. It has more than 80 teaching departments with subjects ranging from Astronomy to Zoology for its 11,500 full-time students (add another 1,200 part-timers). The 2,350 academic and related staff and the 3,000 non-academics all do their bit toward spending the massive

annual budget of £64m. The university is now thrusting ahead with its own research consultancy and commercially exploiting the university's inventiveness in fields as varied as laser technology and micro-computers.

The staff are proud too of their Medical School, which turns out 275 doctors a year.

Walk up the road towards the city centre and you come to UMIST where, although its modest number of 4,000 students (a quarter of whom are postgraduates) does not begin to compete in terms of size, they do enjoy a unique presence. UMIST was originally founded as the Manchester Mechanics' Institution in 1824, before being incorporated in the faculty of technology at the original university in the city.

Under its charter, UMIST remains independent, complete with its own governing body and financial structure. The only links with Victoria are purely academic with the degrees awarded being those of the University of Manchester.

Not just because of strictures on grants from the Government has UMIST emerged as a major source to which executives from the world of industry now turn to for professional help. Last year it reaped £6.3m research income profit from these outside sources - nearly half as much again as the previous year - as it becomes increasingly recognized in the multifarious world of research.

One of UMIST's 21 departments comprises the country's newest department to be estab-

lished in any university - instrumentation and analytical science. With its capabilities to cover research projects ranging from skin-testing to industrial sensors, such as indicators to detect gas build-ups in the holds of oil-carrying tanker ships, the department has already proved its financial worth many times over.

Among other impressive statistics which UMIST provides are that among 21 departments - four solely for the use of postgraduates - there are no fewer than 1,300 separate research projects under the academic microscope.

Some may end up alongside the pioneering research at the university, where the much-publicized research into how to turn domestic waste into high grade oil was developed.

Fantastic range

The college has the only degree course in paper science, and its corrosion and protection centre, whose work is much sought after by North Sea oil drilling companies, is the largest in the world.

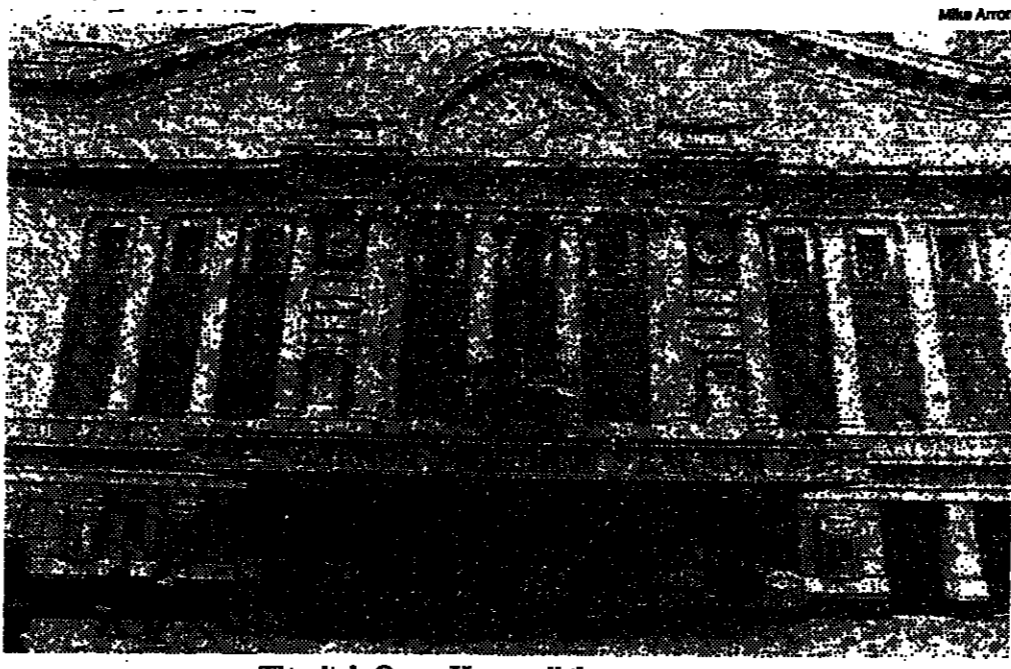
Move down Oxford Road a little and right in the middle of this educational zone is the Polytechnic with its 15,000 students. The poly also started out as a conglomerate of other colleges 14 years ago.

Once again, it figures in the "biggest is best" statistics because it is by far the country's largest polytechnic. It has a fantastically comprehensive range of subjects - there are nearly 300 courses - and many of them, such as three-dimensional design, hotel and catering, and business studies have achieved international reputations.

A hitherto unmentioned university of excellence which lies within the golden zone is the Royal Northern College of Music, where there are just under 500 places.

Not quite within the periphery of the city boundaries, but less than a mile away, is the university of Salford where special research and development facilities have been used by the Defence Ministry, European Space Agency and the US Air Force.

ML



The city's Opera House: all the razzamatazz

Bouncing back with Barnum & Crawford

Even before the circus had officially arrived in town, Barnum had taken £1m in advance bookings. The six-figure barrier was broken more than 24 hours before first night curtain up at the Opera House setting a provincial record and equalling the all-time record set by the London Palladium production of *Slings!* in the *Raid*.

Now the star, Michael Crawford, is halfway along the tightrope of a 17-week run. It is a long time since there were daily queues stretching along Quay Street with anything else but house-henry on their minds. For Barnum marks not only a stunning showbiz coup and mega-bucks gamble but the return of a much-loved Victorian theatre after five dismal years as a bingo hall.

With the Opera House back from the cultural wilderness, it means Manchester supports six major theatres and continues in the grand style - what Bob Scott, Palace Theatre managing director, calls a "theatrical renaissance". He predicts the Opera House will bring in 600,000 paying customers each year. Add a similar number at the Palace Theatre on Oxford Road and "that's a lot of people", he said.

He believes attitudes to provincial theatre have changed. Audiences weaned on television will no longer stand for pre-lunch try-outs or warm-up shows. "Barnum is a classic example," he said. "It is not some cut-down, cheap provincial version but the real thing with a great star and all the razzamatazz. Barnum would be astronomical to send on tour because it is such a complicated show."

The resurgence of commercial theatre came at a time when people were discovering the off-switch of their television sets.

says Mr Scott. Even more important, Raymond Slater, Norwest Holst group chairman, was prepared to "put his money where his mouth is" and back the Palace relaunch in May 1981. The theatre has since consistently attracted quality productions and now claims the best returns in the country for a general-purpose theatre.

In its opening season, the theatre staged the Royal Opera's first UK season outside London for 17 years. It returned again in 1983 before the Arts Council withdrew financial support.

Mr Slater said: "Musicals, along with ballet, have done particularly well at the Palace. The musicals come in for a short run, make money in Manchester, then go off on tour and tend to lose money in other places. There have been runnings from the production companies. The solution, therefore, was to open the Opera House with a view to musicals that can run and run, perhaps a year, even two years."

When Mr Scott arrived in Manchester in 1968, an aura of decay and neglect hung over theatre in the city. "Sixteen years and two recessions later, we seem to have a genuine theatrical renaissance," he said. In the subsidized sector, the opening of the Wythenshawe Forum as a satellite auditorium led the way. But it was the Royal Exchange, a remarkable theatre-in-the-round suspended over the trading floor of the old cotton exchange, which came to embody the new dynamism. It attracted the big stars, premiered its own productions, caught the imagination of West End critics and gave the city its third professional company alongside Contact (University Theatre) and the Library Theatre Company.

But the company, beset by

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Further details on special and other conference facilities can be obtained from Andrew Teale, Training Services, UMIST, PO Box 88, Manchester M60 1UD or Telephone 061 275 2311 extension 2312.

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MANCHESTER
Free Trade Hall
Thursday 23 November at 230pm
Conductor SKROWACZEWSKI
Soloist WANDA WILKOWSKA

LONDON
Barbican
Sunday 25 November at 130pm
Conductor SKROWACZEWSKI
Soloist WANDA WILKOWSKA

TIPPETT
Fantasia Concerto
on a Theme of Correlli
SYMAWOWSKI Violin Concerto No 1
BETHOVEN Symphony No 7 in A

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Flying on in the face of a few letdowns

Manchester has had its own airport for more than half a century and for the last 46 years it has been sited nine miles south-west of the city centre. But the first gaggle of basic huts and sheds that greeted those early passengers has little in common with the ultra-modern, still-developing complex of today.

Manchester International Airport, as it is now known, claims to be the fastest-growing airport in Europe. This year it expects to handle nearly six million passengers, almost double the figure of six years ago. It is jointly owned by the Greater Manchester and Manchester City councils.

In a remarkable aviation success story whose progress to still greater achievement is threatened by one major stumbling block: Stansted. Airport officials, the councillors who operate Manchester and a wide range of air and local authority interests represented by the North or England Consortium are bitterly opposed to proposals that Stansted should be developed, at a cost of around £1,000m as London's third airport.

They have fought a long campaign to persuade the Government that the country's network of regional airports, at Manchester in particular, are more than capable of handling the projected increase in air traffic.

Widely welcomed

The consortium argues that to sink such huge financial resources in the South-East would be unfair and unjustified. The outcome of the 1982 public inquiry is eagerly awaited.

One government decision has already been widely welcomed. The rejection of suggestions from the Civil Aviation Authority, which recommended that British Airways should hand over its routes from Manchester to the independent carriers, brought sighs of relief. If it had gone the other way there was grave concern for the airport's status without the services of the national carrier and for a shrinking of the routes on offer to passengers. Yet even under the Stansted uncertainty, development at Manchester has not stood still.

The main concourse, opened in 1962 by Prince Philip, has undergone an expensive facelift. Last year a computerized baggage-handling system was

installed for £2m and this year the check-in hall was re-modelled and extra check-in desks installed to bring the total to 57 to speed the processing of passengers.

Other projects underway include the £5.8m improvement to the international departure arrivals hall and a big extension to the international departure lounge which will cost a further £4m and provide seating for 500 extra passengers and a covered bus terminal for transport to planes parked a distance from the boarding gates. Perhaps the most ambitious programme is that being drawn up for the construction, at a cost of £100m-plus, of a second terminal to cope with predicted passenger levels into 2000.

Gateway promise

There is now a campaign to lobby the Government to change the bilateral agreements which cover long-haul flights to allow more foreign carriers to fly long-distance direct from Manchester. British Airways plans to start a scheduled long-haul service to New York in April but the only existing long-haul service now is operated by Qantas to Bangkok, Sydney and Melbourne.

To cope with the expected extra traffic, work is due to be completed in April 1986 on a satellite extension to the long-haul pier for up to 1,000 passengers. There is development, too, on the important freight-handling side - a new freight terminal is under construction on the western side of the airport costing £6.5m.

The airport's head of external affairs, Bill Charnock, says: "If we are allowed to develop in the way we want we can attract 9 million passengers a year by the end of the 1980s and up to 20 million a year by 2000."

To do that the airport authorities require three things of the Government: An easing of financial sanctions which prevents the airport going to the market to secure loans for expansion; permission to open up long haul connections and for development of Stansted to be rejected. "We are the natural Heathrow-Garwick of the North," says Mr Charnock. "We have a potential catchment of 20 million people. We just want the Government to give us the backing we expected when we were classified as an international gateway airport in 1978."

PD

AD TABERNAM PALATORUM REGRESSORUM BENE BIBERENT DOMUM REDEUNTES VEL ROMANI.*

The Romans came to Manchester a little ahead of Granada - in 79 AD to be precise. They needed a prime site for a fortress... just as 1,904 years later Granada needed a prime site for a TV Centre.

Both chose the same place: Castlefield. So, in between, did the Victorians, when they wanted to build the world's first railway station and construct a giant Bonded Warehouse and sidings for the thriving tobacco and liquor trade of the North West.

Today, Castlefield bridges the centuries in a uniquely fascinating way.

The Roman Fort - discovered almost by accident in the late 1970s - is being reconstructed on its original site as a tourist attraction.

The Granada TV Centre, which began life as a single wooden hut over a quarter of a century ago, now covers seven acres. It includes, from those early days, the first purpose-built television studios in Britain.

The Bonded Warehouse, gloriously restored and refurbished, has started a new lease of life as a production centre for the challenging new age of broadcasting. There's even an Air and Space Museum and a Museum of Science and Industry alongside it.

And if the Romans, who knew a bit about road-building, came back today, they'd be pleased to have the world's most famous television thoroughfare on the site - Coronation Street.

GRANADA TELEVISION



*Even homecoming Romans would drink well at the Rovers Return.

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THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Small shareholders reject Carless bid

The Carless Capel/Premier bid saga ended yesterday with a clear victory for the Premier camp. By 3.30 yesterday afternoon, Mr John Leonard, Carless's chairman, had attracted acceptances from holders of only 32.7 per cent of Premier shares for his final offer.

After deduction of the 15 per cent of shares Carless itself bought in its dawn raid and the 8.3 per cent held by the American arbitrage specialist Mr Ivan Boesky, this means that the remaining Premier shareholders voted by a solid margin of seven to one against the bid.

The market was quick to give its own reaction to a deal that has never really liked, marking Carless's shares up 12p to 190p in relief, and trimming Premier 3½p to 60½p.

The outcome owes much to the rumbustious defence by Mr Roland Shaw, Premier's chairman, as well as to the loyalty of his higher-than-average number of small shareholders, who lived up to their traditional role by siding with the board. There were naturally smiles all round at Schroders, Premier's advisers, who have notched up another badly-needed victory after their much publicized troubles in the takeover field last year.

Mr Leonard, whose shares have taken a battering since he launched his bid, was putting a brave face on things last night. He was not saying what he intends to do with his 15 per cent stake in Premier, but it seems likely that he will eventually come to terms with Mr Shaw and arrange for them to be placed in friendly hands.

Mr Leonard is meanwhile pressing on with his search to find a new young chief executive to replace Mr Graham Hearn, poached by the Government for Enterprise Oil this year. Carless has a number of other things in its sights, though it will not say whether they include another stab at an acquisition.

As for Mr Boesky, it looks as if he has made a serious miscalculation. Yesterday's outcome must mean he is left nursing a loss, and the jobbers will be waiting for him if he tries to liquidate his position.

Burmah starts the health cure

The most telling aspect of Burmah's announcement that it is selling off its chain of Halfords motor accessory shops is that it was not the company's idea. Had Ward White not made the suggestion, it seems highly unlikely that Burmah, on its own initiative, would have taken that decision.

Almost by chance, the Halfords sale fits into something approximating a corporate strategy. This is to concentrate on lubricants, specialist chemicals and oil exploration and production. The only problem with the strategy is that it does not seem to be working in terms of profit performance. Burmah is running very slowly to a stand still.

The reasons are to be found in the great pre-Christmas crash of 1974. Burmah was rescued from complete collapse but only at the expense of losing its most profitable and attractive businesses. The remnants left Burmah as a clumsy conglomerate masquerading as an oil company.

Mr John Maltby, the chairman, pleads for patience with some justification. He has inherited an organization which is still shell-shocked and driven only by the will to survive.

The task of instilling a more positive approach to life into his management team is not easy. Nor is it made any easier by the portfolio of businesses which come under the Burmah umbrella. The Quinton Hazell automotive products group has been up for sale for some time without any

sign of a buyer at the asking price. The tanker and terminal activities are disastrous loss makers. Then, finally, there is a collection of miscellaneous businesses grandly called the investment division which on a turnover of £79m last year barely made a profit.

Divestment on a grand scale is called for. It would free management time and release the funds which Burmah desperately needs to finance its core operations. Within the present structure, the cash-generating operations such as the ever-profitable Castrol division are being milked to prop up the ailing parts of the Burmah group.

The clearest example of this is in the oil production and exploration field where the group simply has not had the funds available to make the investment it needs to expand. Not only has this resulted in higher tax bills but it also impedes the continuity which is essential for sustained success in this industry.

If Burmah is to move ahead with its vague strategy, it needs to break out of the vicious cash flow circle which has hemmed it in for so long. Perhaps the Halfords sale will be the spark which sets Burmah's smouldering profits alight.

Buyouts may have lost 'bargain' tag

If anyone needed that extra fillip of courage to attempt a management buyout, they should look no further than Instem, a Midlands electronics company which is to be launched on the Unlisted Securities Market at a value of about £6.5m next week. In their buyout from the American group Kratos Inc in February, chairman and managing director Mr David Gare and his management associates had to pay only £45,000 for their stake, with Citicorp and the mining machinery group Dobson Park in tow.

On the terms of the share placing announced yesterday, the stake bought by Mr Gare and his managers would be worth about £3m. Even telephone subscribers working out their return on British Telecom shares could hardly dream of that kind of profit after eight months.

Instem operates in a specialist business of applying mini and micro computers to uses in technical and industrial markets, where a few managers at the top may be more than usually crucial. But this is not an isolated case.

On Monday, Alida Packaging, bought out from Rockware for £2.9m last year, will return to the stock market, or at least the USM, with a value of £7m, though £1.25m of that is newly-raised capital. And memories are fresh from the listing of Stone International last month. That comfortably made millionaires of three top managers who helped organize the company's purchase from the receivers of Stone-Platt Industries.

Management buyouts are now thankfully established. There must now be more than a suspicion, however, that the palmy days of buyouts are drawing to a close. Gone is the time when many large groups were in such trouble that they were desperate to dispose of peripheral subsidiaries at any price.

Managers still have an advantage of detailed information, the ability to assess prospects, know what went wrong as well as the potential for greater rapport with the shop floor in improving a company's business. But now more firms and receivers may question whether they are not selling too cheaply to managers and management buyers may find the prices they have to pay will make the balance of risk against reward less favourable.

McMahon demands 'due care and diligence' in bank lending

By William Kay, City Editor

Mr Christopher "Kit" McMahon, deputy governor of the Bank of England, last night warned banks to be more careful about their lending and corporate treasurers to be more careful about how much they borrow.

Mr McMahon's speech at a dinner given by the Association of Corporate Treasurers, contained clear echoes of the difficulties in untangling the problems of such companies as Dunlop and Johnson Matthey. He said: "Companies have sometimes shown a reluctance to provide all the information sought by the banks. Conversely, the intensity of competition has meant that banks have not always pressed requests for the information necessary for them to make proper credit judgment."

Mr McMahon said that where this sort of situation

arose, banks tended to be less helpful towards their customers when "further accommodation or forbearance" was requested at a time of financial difficulty.

But the deputy governor did not spare the banks. "Where a company appears to be developing more banking connections than the scale and spread of its operations would seem to warrant, it should be for the lead bank to point out to the company the dangers of this course of action," he said.

"Any bank which has lent to a company is assumed to have done so with due care and diligence. It is, therefore, not expected to walk away from the problem," he said.

Mr McMahon disclosed that the Bank of England's "most famous horror story" was of a company with annual turnover of £32m, which borrowed £28m from 24 separate banks.

The Bank was unwilling to name the company yesterday, but it is understood to be not a household name. The company has ceased trading.

Mr McMahon said that apart from increased bank competition the cause of the problems was the computer revolution, which had produced a 24-hour-a-day capital market.

This had brought corporate treasurers into the game as players. In many cases they had become profit centres within their companies, giving them an incentive to go for short-term profit, he said.

An unstated effect of this has been to make the Bank's role all the harder, both as supervisor and lender of last resort.

Mr McMahon questioned the desirability of so much effort being put into financial activity at the expense of companies' primary activities.

But, given the existing conditions, he told his audience that they must exercise strength of character in resisting the temptation to play off the banks against one another.

"Time and again," he said, "with companies getting into difficulties and needing a financial reconstruction, we have been surprised - as indeed have the banks themselves - to find how fragmented the company's financing is."

Prudent treasurers, he said, should also avoid undue dependence on "money market" lines where there might be no formal right to draw, and where renewal at the expiry date could not be assumed with any certainty.

Mr McMahon added that both treasurers and bankers must exercise foresight and adhere to certain standards of behaviour.

Pound gains 1.3 cents

Sterling gained 1.3 cents to \$1.2310 against a weak dollar yesterday, the US currency closing below 3 Deutsche marks for the first time since September 12.

In thin markets, with many of the European centres closed because of the All Saints' holiday, the dollar lost nearly four pennings against the Deutsche mark on expectations of imminent US prime rate cuts. The dollar closed at DM2.9940, down 3.85 pennings on the day. The dollar index fell 0.8 to 140.5. The sterling index gained 0.1 to 75.0.

Sterling's improved performance against the weak dollar raised hopes of an early cut in UK base rates. The key three-month interbank rate eased to 10½-10¾ from 10¾-10½.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1158.4 up 7.4 (high: 1158.4; low: 1147.7)
FT Index: 896.9 up 8.9
FT 1000: 81.36 unchanged
FT All Share: 548.10 up 2.62
Barrington: 18.725
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 104.11 up 0.48
New York Dow Jones Industrial Average (latest): 1210.90 up 3.53
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 11,169.58 down 83.42
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index: 1029.26 up 14.73

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling Index 75.0 up 0.1 (range 75.0-74.8)
\$1.2310 up 1.30 cents
DM 3.8805 down 0.0170
FF 1.2850 down 0.03
Yen 301.00 up 1.55
Dollar Index 140.5 up 0.8
DM 2.9940 down 0.0385

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling \$1.2325
Dollar DM 2.9917

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rate 10½
Finance houses base rate 11
Discount market loans weak fixed 10½
3 month interbank 10½-10¾
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10-9¾
3 month DM 5½-5¼
3 month FF 10½-10¾
US rates:
Bank prime rate 12.00
Fed funds 10½
Treasury long bond 108½-109½

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$333.85 pm \$333.80
close \$335.00 - \$336.00 (\$273.50 - 274.00)
New York (latest): \$335.30
Kruggerand (per coin):
\$345.50 - \$347.00 (\$281.75 - 282.75)
Sovereigns (new):
\$79.00 - \$80.00 (\$64.50 - 65.25)
*Excludes VAT

Swiss may buy into Telecom

By Jonathan Davis, Business Correspondent

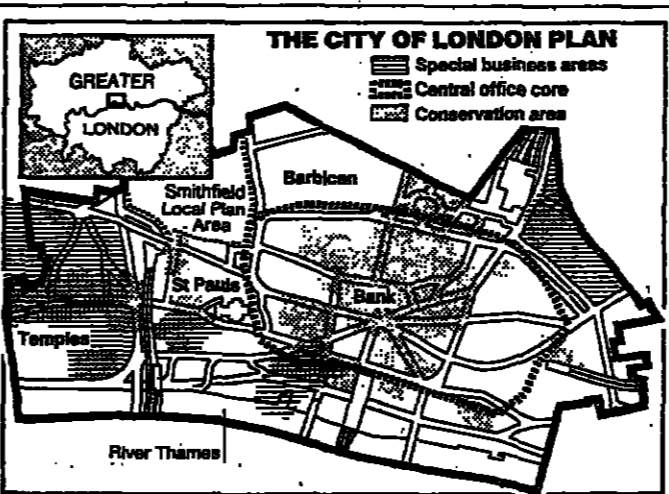
Swiss investors are queuing up to buy shares in British Telecom in what could prove to be a significant reversal of their long-standing mistrust of investment in British stocks and shares.

For the first time in any privatization issue, Swiss banks and financial institutions will be directly involved in the underwriting of the British Telecom share sale this month.

Swiss Bank Corporation International is taking part in the underwriting syndicate, led by Kleinwort Benson, and will be responsible for placing sub-underwriting with Swiss institutions.

Sir George Jefferson, chairman of British Telecom, was in Geneva and Zurich on Tuesday presiding over a presentation about the BT offer to Swiss investors. Both meetings were attended by more than 100 financial institutions, and demand for BT shares is higher than expected.

Mr Andrew Large, chief executive of Swiss Bank Corporation, said yesterday: "The Swiss have not in the past been a major admirer of UK Assets. They have tended to be rather conservative towards both the pound and UK equities."



FUTURE CITY: the draft plan for the City of London (above), now available for comment, is likely to be the subject of a public inquiry. The planners say that business and residents are their prime concern. Plot ratios may alter

£120m Midlands scheme

By Judith H. de la Haye, Commercial Property Correspondent

Arlington Securities, the successful London developer of business parks, is joining with the Hayward Group, the West Midlands residential and commercial developer and construction company, to build a 200-acre, £120m business park next to the National Exhibition Centre outside Birmingham.

The site is under a zoning review by the Environment Secretary but the developers hope for a decision in their favour for high technology development by the end of the year.

Arlington Securities is to find the cash for the venture. One of its shareholders, the Philip Hill Investment Trust, looks the most likely source and Hayward will put in the land on which it has exercised an option to buy.

The scheme receives planning approval it could bring 15,000 jobs to the area over the 10 years in which it will be developed with 3m sq ft of space.

JMB steps up pressure on Sipra firms

Johnson Matthey Bankers stepped up the pressure on Mr Mahmoud Sipra yesterday by obtaining an order appointing the Official Receiver as provisional liquidator to two more of Mr Sipra's companies.

JMB, which is now owned by the Bank of England since its near collapse last month, also indicated it would fight the writ issued against it by one of Mr Sipra's companies this week.

Loans to Mr Sipra's El Saeed Group are said to have played a big part in JMB's problems. Mr Sipra is resisting the bank's attempts to windup his interests.

The Official Receiver was appointed provisional liquidator yesterday to Bulk Ferts Inc and Trans-Gulf Corporation which are both registered overseas. He has already been appointed provisional liquidator to three other companies.

Deutsche Bank seeks City stake

By Jeremy Warner

Deutsche Bank, West Germany's largest bank, is seeking to become an investor in Morgan Grenfell, one of the top City merchant banking groups. Negotiations now under way could lead to an injection of capital by Deutsche Bank, leaving with a share stake of at least 5 per cent.

The transaction would almost certainly mean the indefinite shelving of the merchant bank's plans to obtain a full stock

market quote next year. Morgan Grenfell said, when it announced a £45m rights issue last May, that it was considering a listing but shareholders are content with the present arrangements.

Both Deutsche Bank and Morgan Grenfell declined to comment on the talks yesterday. However Mr Christopher Reeves, Morgan Grenfell's chief executive, said the bank was happy with the present level of

its capital base, but "obviously we would be seeking opportunities to increase it because we are competing in a very big market place".

Mr Reeves said there was no question of Morgan Grenfell being bought outright or of a return to the situation of several years ago when a foreign bank, Morgan Guaranty - owned a third of Morgan Grenfell's shares.

Franchise industry heads for £5bn a year sales by 1989

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Franchising is having a greater impact in Britain than expected, with annual turnover running at more than £1 billion, according to the first comprehensive survey of the sector.

By 1989 turnover is expected to exceed £5 billion a year at today's prices and employment in the industry is expected to rise to 350,000 from 70,000 today.

The biggest target market is home maintenance and improvement, which accounts for nearly a third of franchises. London and the Home Counties account for 49 per cent of franchise operations, but there is growth elsewhere such as in Yorkshire where half the franchises are involved in home maintenance.

Food and drink accounts for 18 per cent of franchises, although judged by turnover this is the key sector, accounting for 29 per cent of the industry's sales. Home improvements

MOST POPULAR FRANCHISES (%)

Business services	17
Food and drink	18
Clothing	3
Health and beauty	8
Home improvement/maintenance	31
Vehicle services	9
Transport	4
Communications	1
Personal durable goods	3
Leisure and training	12

Source: FRA survey (some multiple answers)

accounts for just 10 per cent of sales.

Business services including photocopying account for 17 per cent of franchises and 21 per cent of turnover.

The survey was commissioned by the British Franchise Association whose earlier estimates of franchising were

based on surveying only its members.

It has 87 members among the 220 to 230 active franchise operations and screens its members on ethics and financial stability.

Until now it had estimated that franchising had produced about 30,000 jobs, with sector turnover likely to reach about £1 billion by this year end.

Mr Tony Duffield, the association's director, says: "We are encouraged by the high rate of success achieved by franchisees compared with that experienced by individuals setting up independently."

A third of the franchisees were content with sales achieved and nearly a half were content with profits.

Franchising - the Industry and the Market: Copies at £295 from Power Research Associates, 17 Wigmore Street, London, W1.

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£80,000?
£1,900,000?
£263,000?

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THE TIMES Portfolio

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No.	Company	Year gain or loss
1	GE	
2	VG Instruments	
3	Mame	
4	Electronic Rentals	
5	CAS	
6	Int Signal & Control	
7	Barnham	
8	Bowthorpe	
9	Telephone Rentals	
10	BICC	
11	Greene King	
12	Whitbread A	
13	Scott & New	
14	Harley & Hanson	
15	Allied-Lent	
16	Greenall Whitley	
17	Highland Dist	
18	Boddingtons	
19	Whitbread J	
20	Guinness A	
21	INDUSTRIALS A-D	
22	Barnard Quaker	
23	Chubb & Sons	
24	Brown Hill	
25	Barnham	
26	Advance Services	
27	Derford Stamp	
28	Biffen J	
29	AIM	
30	Birmingham Mint	
31	LEIGH	
32	Amersham	
33	Canning (W)	
34	Coors	
35	Anchor Chemical	
36	Lapors	
37	Bent Chemical	
38	Arrow Chemical	
39	Ellis & Everard	
40	Imp Chem Ind	

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEK TOTAL

BRITISH FUNDS

1984 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Div	Yld %	P/E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104
105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128
129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136
137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152
153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168
169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176
177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184
185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192
193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200

1984 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Div	Yld %	P/E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104
105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128
129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136
137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152
153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168
169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176
177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184
185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192
193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200

BREWERIES

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Div	Yld %	P/E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
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145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152
153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168
169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176
177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184
185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192
193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Div	Yld %	P/E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104
105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128
129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136
137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152
153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168
169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176
177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184
185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192
193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200

ELECTRICALS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Div	Yld %	P/E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104
105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128
129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136
137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152
153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168
169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176
177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184
185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192
193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Another peak

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 29. Dealings End, Nov 9. Contango Day, Nov 12. Settlement Day, Nov 19. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Div	Yld %	P/E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104
105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128
129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136
137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152
153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168
169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176
177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184
185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192
193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200

BUILDING AND ROADS

20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
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INDUSTRY TODAY

'Managed trade' presents new threat to world markets

By Bailey Morris



William Brock: 'somebody always has to pay'

Voluntary import curbs could have domino effect, says top US trade official

First, there were "voluntary" quotas to restrict sales of Japanese cars in the United States. This was followed by another "voluntary" agreement to cut European steel imports. Then President Reagan granted additional election-year protection to the US steel industry, announcing a new set of "voluntary curbs".

Is this a new trend in international trade? Is the world's largest industrialized nation moving from a system once perceived as free trade in open markets to one that because "fair trade", implying limited restraints, to one that has become "managed trade" in the form of inescapable voluntary curbs?

Mr William Brock, the Reagan Administration's top trade official, said in an interview with *The Times* that the United States will not move to a system of managed trade - "Not as long as I am around".

But in reality it becomes a question of semantics with Mr Brock, the US trade representative, agreeing that "there is a very serious real threat" that the growing use of the device of voluntary curbs by big industrialized nations will have a domino-like effect.

Big nations will begin carving up markets at the expense of developing nations and their own consumers to protect their own non-competitive industries.

It is already happening, not only in the United States but in Europe, and Canada as well. When the Reagan Administration adopted voluntary quotas on Japanese car imports, the other nations followed suit.

It is the beginnings of a trend which is likely to continue until the widespread use of government subsidies is phased out and older industries make painful adjustments to modernize, in the opinion of Mr Lionel Olmer, head of the US international trade administration.

Mr Olmer has no qualms about accepting the term, "managed trade". He said the

question before western leaders, faced with strong domestic political pressures, is not "open markets or closed markets" but how to realistically balance competing interests to keep the flow of trade moving.

If this is "managed trade", so be it.

The alternative, in Mr Olmer's opinion, is a "trading system that could lose the support of governments and their private sectors". In other words, a disastrous shutdown.

The danger is this so-called sensible, middle course approach which the United States has adopted in an election year is that it will have the opposite effect on domestic industries than the one intended.

The aims of temporary, voluntary restraints are to fight unfair subsidies and to give industries breathing room to modernize.

But the recently negotiated agreement between General Motors Corporation and the United Auto Workers Union of American illustrates that informal global cartels, once organized, are difficult to displace.

The bottom line of the wage increases and job security measures contained in the newly authorized, three-year contract is that labour costs go up by an estimated 21 per cent and US cars remain expensive in comparison with Japanese cars.

Industry analysts said the car industry was so anxious to avoid a prolonged strike during the present US car buying binge that it gave the union too much, and in so doing, delayed taking

the cost reduction decisions necessary to make the products competitive.

The industry could not have afforded a settlement of this size, however, had it not enjoyed the protection of negotiated "voluntary restraints" on Japanese imports which have been extended before and are likely to be extended again by the Reagan Administration despite good intentions to the contrary.

Will the same happen in the US steel industry, which enjoys protection but has not been forced to modernize, and in a host of other industries as well?

"I accept the hazard that you pose," Mr Brock said. "I accept that protectionist pressure, given the record US trade deficit, will be just as strong next year and just as strong in 1986 and perhaps in 1987 and 1988" said Mr Brock.

"But if we start stepping in and protecting one industry after another, ultimately it will cost this country the ability to create jobs and to compete".

Can the Administration avoid more such forms of "managed trade" which in the case of Mr Reagan's latest steel decision is aimed at limiting foreign steel to 8.5 per cent of the US market by negotiating curbs on "unfair imports" from South Korea, acknowledged as the most efficient producer.

Spain, Brazil in addition to curbs on Europe and perhaps Japan?

Mr Brock is not certain but he said it is in the interest of all nations to resist such actions by exerting the leadership to

educate people to the costs. "Somebody always has to pay", Mr Brock said.

Nevertheless, he predicted that the biggest threat to US-European relations next year was a delayed agricultural trade war which could ignite overnight if either side takes the wrong step.

Once the recovery takes hold in Europe, governments will be tempted to protect their new prosperity. The "excessive costs" of continued farm subsidies will, in Mr Brock's opinion, put the European Committee under intolerable pressures.

This will occur at the same time as the United States is writing a new omnibus farm bill and will be "sorely tempted to do unto Europe what Europe has done to us". New "voluntary restraints" on European wines to protect California growers are not impossible under this scenario.

Who pays the costs? Victims of the newly announced steel arrangement are US consumers and users of steel who face additional costs on a wide range of products of anywhere from 6 per cent to 7 per cent a year.

But last year's steel problem, in Mr Olmer's opinion, was caused by the rapid rise in low-cost exports from deeply indebted Third World countries seeking to generate trade surpluses to both meet interest payments on their debt and continue essential imports.

During the process, many resorted to subsidies.

Import pressure from developing countries is not likely to go away over the next few years when large debt repayments are due and nations attempt to join in the global recovery.

This will only increase the pressure on industrialized nations to enforce their own trade laws against subsidized imports and to put limits on products which threaten domestic employment.

What is the answer? Mr Brock believes a large part of the solution may be found in policies which meld trade and finance goals for the purpose of keeping markets open. He hopes these solutions will be discussed at the spring meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

The discussion may produce a freer, more productive form of managing trade.

ATHLETICS



Mafe: three awards

Mafe takes pride of place

Ade Mafe, the talented sprinter from Ilesworth who reached the Olympic Games 200 metres final in Los Angeles, has won three of the Amateur Athletic Association (AAA) annual awards.

Mafe, who is 18 next month, receives the Philip Trophy for the best performance in the AAA indoor championships, a UK all-comers best of 21.28sec for 200 metres. He also takes the George Hogg Cup as the best junior sprinter of the year, and the Dennis Smith Cup as the best indoor sprinter.

The C. N. Jackson Memorial Cup, for the year's outstanding athlete, goes to Sebastian Coe for his gold medal in the Olympic 1,500 metres, backed by his silver in the 800.

Ireland's Ray Flynn wins the Harvey Memorial Cup as the best AAA champion, after winning the 5,000 metres in 13min 19.52sec. Donovan Reid (100 metres) collects the Peppi-Cola award for the best showing of a 11 athlete in the AAA championships.

OTHER AWARDS: JOHN THORNTON AWARD for the best high hurdle track performance in UK: T. Campbell (800, 13.55sec); CARBON-UNION GOLDEN JUBILEE TROPHY for best track performance in AAA championships: P. Scott (1500 metres, 4:10.00sec); MURRAY TROPHY for best field performance in AAA: J. Dwyer (shot put, 12.12m); TROPHY for best field performance in AAA: J. Dwyer (shot put, 12.12m); TROPHY for best field performance in AAA: J. Dwyer (shot put, 12.12m).

Assurance and the AAA announced yesterday the continuation of the successful half-marathon series for 1985 and 1986.

Budd controversy, page 24

Soviet Union launch protest over Seoul

Moscow (AFP) - The Soviet Union has launched a full scale campaign to persuade the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to switch the 1988 Olympic Games from Seoul, the South Korean capital.

A flood of articles critical of the choice of Seoul have appeared in newspapers, here this week, leaving little doubt that the Moscow authorities have firmly decided not to accept it as an Olympic venue.

They have started their campaign just before the Association of National Olympic Committees meets in Mexico City on November 6 and a few weeks before the IOC holds a special meeting in Lausanne to discuss the future of the Olympic movement.

"It is not too late to repair the mistake made three years ago", the mass circulation newspaper *Sovetski Sport* said yesterday in a reference to the selection of Seoul at the IOC's meeting in Baden Baden in 1981.

The Soviet Sports Ministry has officially maintained it is too early to give a verdict on the choice of Seoul, though the Soviet Union has no diplomatic relations with South Korea. On August 30 the Sports

Minister, Marat Gramov, said he was not in a position to say if Soviet sportsmen and women would go. But, since Tuesday, critical statements by athletes have received big coverage in *Sovetski Sport* and the official government newspaper, *Izvestia*. The trend is reminiscent of the wave of anti-American publicity before the Soviet decision to boycott the Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

Sovetski Sport, which boasts a daily readership of 20 million, said it was "unhappy" about the selection of Seoul. The lessons of Los Angeles should be followed up. What happened in the Californian capital should be a warning and should not be repeated.

Invain Yarygin, chief coach of the Soviet freestyle wrestling team, was quoted as saying: "If it is not too late, the question (of the Seoul olympics) should be reassessed."

Izvestia said: "After what happened in Los Angeles, the IOC should seek without delay a site other than Seoul for twenty-fourth Olympics."

Anatoly Evstushenko, the national handball coach, called on the IOC to take a "positive step in order to save the Olympic movement" - in other words, to look for a new host city.

VOLLEYBALL

Rodd makes return

By Paul Harrison

No British team have ever reached the second round of a European competition, but two of England's leading sides set out this weekend with high hopes that they can.

Capital City Spikers travel to Luxembourg and Hillingdon to Norway for their matches in the European Cup first round. Spikers, men's league and cup winners last season, have not been in the same all-conquering form this season, but they did record their first 3-0 victory in the return of their first choice, their best Manchester in the national cup competition.

Injuries have not helped, and now influenza threatens their camp, but their setting problem will be eased by the return of their first choice, Steve Rodd. The match, against Bonnevise, is tomorrow.

Hillingdon, for some seasons the strongest women's side in England, travel to an island in the Arctic Circle to play Scotland, the Norwegian champions, also tomorrow. They have little about the Norwegians, who at least have the advantage of having videoed one of Hillingdon's league matches. The London warmed up with two easy 3-0 league victories last weekend.

The two English clubs are combining forces for the return leg, to be held at the American School, St John's Wood, on November 11.

Scottish teams cannot afford to play in the European competitions, but MIM did have a successful tour of the Netherlands, winning six of seven matches. They returned in time to resume battle in the Royal Bank League, defeating the 3-0 Dundee Kirks, despite losing their first match of the season, remain leaders.

HOCKEY

Berkshire call on retired player

By Joyce Whitehead

Because training for the England's women's squad has priority this weekend, Nicky Goucher is being brought back from retirement to play for Berkshire in place of their captain, Katie Dodd, at an indoor international, against Loughborough University at Bisham Abbey on Sunday.

Berkshire can expect a good game and have a first in information as one of their squad, Libby Williams (Ascot), was in the Loughborough team last year. Last

weekend Loughborough drew 1-1 with Nottinghamshire.

The home counties indoor championship will take place in Edinburgh on December 15 and 16 and this weekend Wales are training at the Western Leisure Centre, Cardiff, where they will be coached by Howard Williams (Cardiff HC).

Their squad include one outdoor international, Chris Thomas (Swansea). Kent, who last week tied with

Middlesex (both were unbeaten) at the end of their round-robin tournament with Cheshire and Surrey at Canterbury play Avon at Yate on Sunday. Avon, who were also successful last week, beating Hertfordshire 1-0, have three players from the local club, Eamie Bezer, Alison Gilkes and Caroline Pocock.

At St John's School, Marlborough, today the west junior tournament starts at 9.30; the west junior trials are tomorrow morning.

SNOOKER

Davis may confront Reardon in last eight

By Sydney Friskin

Steve Davis, the world champion and No 1 seed, faces a possible quarter-final meeting with Ray Reardon in the Duxford British open championship, the draw for which was announced in London yesterday. This new event replaces the Yarnhill international tournament from February 17 to March 3 next year.

The new sponsors, ICI, are offering the biggest prize so far in snooker, £250,000 to the winner, and record prize money of £250,000. Also on offer is a prize of £25,000 for the maximum break of 147 accomplished during the last-16 stage of the tournament. The original entry of 96 professionals will be reduced to 42 in early rounds at Stockport, Bristol, Chesham and London before the scene shifts to Derby.

According to the seedings, Terry Griffiths is expected to meet Kirk Stevens in the quarter-finals. In the bottom half Cliff Thorburn could play Eddie Charlton at the same stage but there are some interesting early matches in this quarter. In the second round, Alex Higgins could meet Neal Foulds, who defeated him in the qualifying rounds of the Rothmans Grand Prix tournament at Bristol. The remaining quarter-final could be between Tony Knowles and Jimmy White.

JUDO

Women hit new peak

By Philip Nickson

The most experienced women's judo team ever assembled by Britain for a world championship has been selected for the third such event in Vienna on November 10 to 11. With two world champions in the bantamweight Karen Briggs (Hall) and the featherweight Loretta Doyle (London), and a European champion in Diane Bell (Newcastle), as well as two European bronze medalists, the seven-woman team could be expected to match the three medals - two gold and one bronze - they won at the last world event two years ago in Paris.

But the team manager, Roy Inman, warned against "excessive optimism", particularly in view of the fact that Miss Doyle has barely recovered from a shoulder injury. Gillian Kinsella, a national secretary of the British Judo Association, said yesterday that the International Judo Federation were continuing discussions with the International Olympic Committee about the entry of women into the 1988 Olympics. One possibility was a reduced involvement in Seoul.

TEAM: Bantamweight (under 48kg) K. Briggs (Hall), Feather (52kg) D. Bell (Newcastle), Lightweight (57kg) A. Hughes (Northern Home Counties), Middleweight (62kg) L. Doyle (London), Heavyweight (70kg) T. Foulds (London), Over 72kg: S. Bradshaw (London).

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds			
Unit Name	Unit Type	Unit Size	Unit Value
1. United Life Insurance Co. of New York	Life Insurance	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
2. Prudential Insurance Co. of New Jersey	Life Insurance	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
3. American International Life Insurance Co.	Life Insurance	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
4. MetLife Insurance Co.	Life Insurance	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
5. General American Life Insurance Co.	Life Insurance	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
6. Fidelity Investments	Investment Fund	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
7. Vanguard Group	Investment Fund	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
8. BlackRock Fund Advisors	Investment Fund	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
9. Invesco Investment Management Co.	Investment Fund	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
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Zola the person puts an end to the international run of Zola the athlete

Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg

Zola Budd, the South African running prodigy who took over British citizenship in order to compete in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles, yesterday ended months of suspense by announcing that she is to quit international athletics and stay in South Africa.

Miss Budd did not emerge from the seclusion of the Stellenbosch wine estate where she is staying as the guest of Janine Momborg, a senior official of the South African Amateur Athletics Union, but issued a handwritten statement through *Die Volksblad*, the Afrikaans afternoon paper in Bloemfontein, her home town in the Orange Free State.

Mr Momborg said he believed there was a 50-50 chance that Miss Budd would run in a 3,000 metre race in Stellenbosch on November 10. If she does, she will, as a British citizen, automatically be disqualified from competing internationally - at least until such time as South Africa is readmitted to world sport.



Miss Budd: staying at home

Mr Momborg said that, judged "clinically", Miss Budd had made "a tremendous mistake"; but no athlete could perform well when he or she was unhappy. "She had the option to run against the world's best, or run against the clock at home, and she opted for the latter. What she now needs is understanding and a little more time to decide whether to return to international athletics or to stay in South Africa."

The paper also carried a short statement from Pieter Labuschagne, Miss Budd's coach. He said he was "compelled to associate himself with her decision. 'Zola the athlete,' he said, would have done better to have returned to the international arena but 'Zola the person' did right 'to stay among her people and friends who care for her and love her'."

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It is the existence of a major problem with her father, which she now seldom communicates, and his break-up with her mother, which helped precipitate her agonized decision.

She speaks every day with her father, who she enjoys as an intimacy and affection which would never be replaced by the Mail's grudgingly hollow and almost daily assertions of instant affinity with the Home Counties.

Frank Budd, her father, was claiming last night "If I could take her back to Britain physically, I would." He seems never to have understood the difference between the physical and the emotional, the anguish of a frail, shy teenage daughter whose left training of the day in the face of left-wing British antagonism was to cry herself to sleep.

Almost everyone in South African athletics admits that the hop, skip and a jump record established last spring through the revolving doors of the Home Counties is now rightly questioned in severe terms by Denis Howell, the Shadow Minister for Sport, who claims that the Government have been abused in a shameful manner - was never in the best interests of the country.

Mr Momborg, vice-president of the South African Amateur Athletics Union, told me last night: "Zola's decision is final, irrevocable. I don't agree with it as an athlete, but I agree with it as a person. Someone of her calibre should be in the international limelight. But as a human being she is right. Two months ago I tried to dissuade her but she was too determined. I don't think she should ever have gone in the first place. It's a sad story."

Those around her should have looked beyond the Olympic Games of 1984. The earliest she could have planned to compete for Britain was in the world championships of 1987, or maybe the European championships of 1986. She is not yet 19. She is a very young woman, a country of the 3,000 metres final in Los Angeles. Her decision is the culmination of events of the last six months.

Charles Newnould, the President of the SAAAU, is of the same opinion as the SAAAU. He agrees that the circumstances of her gaining British citizenship were controversial. "I don't like short cuts," he said yesterday. "Zola Budd is still very immature. She should have gone to Britain with the intention of running in the 1988 Games. It was too soon for her to go."

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not good news for South African sport. It mars our reputation in Britain and gives the impression that South Africans are conniving people in order to compete internationally. Once she competed for Britain, she was honour-bound to carry on."

The president of the Orange Free State Cricket Union, Eric Cronje, said Miss Budd's decision was a setback for everyone who had striven to improve South Africa's sporting image abroad. "It is a slight to the people who befriended her, welcomed her and made it possible for her to take part in this year's Olympic Games", he said.

The general impression here is that Miss Budd's family problems, though a factor, influenced her decision to stay in South Africa much less than the emotional and political pressures she came under in Britain and after the disastrous Mary Decker episode in Los Angeles, and that she did not have the maturity to cope with them. She would have done better, it is felt, to have waited a couple of years and gone to Britain in good time for the 1988 Olympics.

Sam Ramsamy, the chairman of the South African non-racial Olympic Committee, called to the International Amateur Athletic Federation to issue a severe reprimand to the British Amateur Athletic Board and the British Olympic Association for allowing Miss Budd to represent Britain in the Olympics (AFP report).

Mr Ramsamy said in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, that he was not surprised at Miss Budd's decision. "We knew she would be dishonest. She refused to condemn apartheid. She used the British passport as a flag of convenience. She committed an international fraud with the help of the British Government."

The Transvaal cricket captain, Clive Rice, said: "This is

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From Richard Streeton
Delhi

It is becoming increasingly likely that Mrs Gandhi's term of office will be called in and that the team will return home as soon as possible. With most of Delhi subject to a "shoot on sight" order after dusk, following a night and day of widespread violence, arson, looting, the repression of Mrs Gandhi's assassination makes a quick return to normal conditions unlikely.

The cricketers have so far been in no danger of being not allowed to leave their hotel in the south-western suburbs, the so-called "diplomatic belt", which has been spared the worst of the anti-Sikh violence and the burning of property and vehicles which has gone on elsewhere.

Only the dozen or more palls of smoke rising into the air two to five miles away - and visible in daylight from the hotel swimming pool area - together with refugees joining us from wrecked hotels in Old Delhi, bring a tangible reminder of the horrors not far away. These remain virtually unreported on Indian television, which continues to be dominated by pictures of the crowds filing past Mrs Gandhi's lying-in-state before tomorrow's funeral, interspersed with mourning music.

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CRICKET: MANAGER UNABLE TO DISCUSS CRISIS WITH LORD'S

England likely to abandon tour of India

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Gower, the England captain, had arranged a meeting last night with Judge A. W. Ramaswami, the Indian board secretary, but he was unable to reach Delhi from his home in London because of the curfew.

The troubles have also caused increasing disruption to the telephone system, making communications between officials difficult, and Mr Brown has not yet had a chance to discuss the present crisis with Lord's.

One possibility which has been put forward is that England could move on to Sri Lanka - currently preparing for a short visit next week by New Zealand - or Bangladesh for some cricket until the Indian situation becomes more settled. Mr Brown and David Carr, the Test and County Cricket Board secretary, will discuss this today if they can make contact.

England would still go to Australia in early February, as scheduled, even if they have to return home first. England's Indian tour is insured and I understand that the TCCB share-out to the counties from the tour guarantee will not be affected if it is not feasible to stay in India.

A new pressure group yesterday claimed that Yorkshire's cricket committee were "particularly lacking in cricket expertise." Three of the six members of the group were former members of the Yorkshire committee and their leader is David Brook, chairman of a firm who sponsors the club. They say they do not intend to call a special general meeting unless as a last resort, but will oppose the chairman, Doug Kirk, and possibly others in the next committee elections in March.

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Car Buyer's Guide

Motoring by Clifford Webb

Austin Rovers going cheap at the hypermarket

At 18 new Austin Rover dealerships in West Germany this week Austin Minis were on offer at £1,000 below UK list price; Metros with £1,200 off and Maestros more than £1,800 off. But the bargain buy was the new Montego 1.6HL at £4,930, £2,040 below the UK recommended retail price.

Those prices provide first-class ammunition for supporters of the EEC proposal to punish manufacturers whose prices vary beyond acceptable limits between one member country and another. But there is another, even more controversial, factor behind the cut price German offers. They are being made by the huge Massa hypermarket chain, which recently won Austin Rover franchises for 27 new dealerships in central and northern Germany.

At the opening of the Massa showroom in Alzenau, near Frankfurt, on Monday, Austin Rover executives were questioned angrily by existing dealers about the threat to their livelihoods posed by super-market prices. They were assured that reports suggesting a secret deal between Massa and the company for reduced factory prices were untrue.

Mr Trevor Taylor, Austin Rover sales and marketing chief, said that the very keen prices were being subsidised by Massa. The Minis and Metros were special "limited edition" models intended to win customers during the opening weeks of a new venture. Only 300 would be available to Massa.

The fact is that Austin Rover has been far from happy with the performance of many of its 200 German dealers and has seized upon Massa as the means to inject new life into a moribund network by its aggressive marketing. It will also, incidentally, double the number of cars the company sells in Germany next year.

British dealers are following the German developments with some trepidation. They are haunted by the prospect of cars "over the counter" from Tesco or Sainsbury's.

Among the interested visitors to Germany this week was Geoffrey Barrett, chief executive of Barrelets of Canterbury and chairman of the Austin Rover Dealers Council. He returned with reassuring words for his dealers.

"The Massa set-up is quite unique. We have nothing like it in Britain and for that reason I do not think we shall see Austin Rover tie up with a superstore here. The Massa sites outside towns are like

small townships offering not just a huge hypermarket, but a sports complex, house building companies a hotel and so on. The new Austin Rover premises in these sites are in quite separate buildings."

Austin Rover admits it has had talks with several British super-market chains, but all except one have fallen through because of the stringent requirements for separate premises supported by adequate spares and service facilities. It is far from optimistic about a deal with the surviving company.

Lancia Express

The new Lancia Thema executive saloon launched this week is the most exciting car to come from that much respected name since it became part of the giant Fiat empire. It will not be available here until the spring, but a day at the wheel of early examples in Austria made my nerve end tingle at the prospect of a more lengthy acquaintance.

Thema has to be not just good but very good because it carries the awesome burden of resurrecting Lancia's image after the battering it took from its much publicized recent problems. These are now happily behind it, but if you are trying to sell upmarket cars at above-average prices you cannot afford the slightest blemish on your reputation.

Nothing lifts an image faster than an eye-catching expensive saloon being driven by more and more discerning businessmen. "If a Lancia is good enough for them, it is good enough for me," says the buyer of smaller cars from the same maker.

Three versions will be imported: a two-litre fuel injection, a two-litre turbo and, my favourite, a 2.8 litre V6 with very comprehensive equipment. It will cost about £14,000. This is the first time the Douvra-made V6, used by Peugeot, Volvo and Renault, has been installed transversely in a front-wheel drive car.

In other applications I have found it to be rather lumpy in the upper half of the rev. band. Not in the new Lancia, however. It is surprisingly smooth, and very fast.

A new five-speed Fiat gearbox gets its first outing with a revelation compared with that company's present rather agricultural four-speeders.

But it is not enough to make a good-looking "express" for the enthusiastic driver. It must be seen



Fiat Regata 85 super: best in the range

to be well-equipped and expensive looking. Thema meets all these requirements. Its interior fittings, in particular, are carefully chosen to convey the impression of opulent comfort without being flashy.

On the road, it was one of the most rewarding cars I have driven this year: fast, safe and exciting. The V6 and turbo models are fitted with ABS anti-lock braking which really does permit you to steer the car through quite sharp corners while crash braking on wet roads.

All three versions will top 120mph, with the turbo just tipping the V6 to reach 135mph.

New Alpine

The same V6 power unit in both normally aspirated and turbo-charged form will be featured in the new Renault Alpine V6 Grand Tourisme Coupe, which is just going into production at the Alpine factory in Dieppe.

It replaces the Alpine A310, but unlike that model will be sold in Britain. The V6 turbo Europa Cup version is reported to have 200 bhp on tap and will reach more than 150mph. As its name implies it will be seen on race circuits next year competing in the new Renault Elf European Cup series.

Regata's battle

Since it was launched here about seven months ago, Fiat's new family saloon, the Regata, has been striving to make headway against such formidable opposition as Vauxhall's Cavalier, Ford's Sierra and Austin's Montego. The problem for Fiat, however, is that in the British market the family saloon has to be perceived to be big and Regata looks smaller than its rivals.

In fact, at a fraction under 14 feet overall it is only marginally so. Montego is the longest, at 14.6 feet, with Sierra a couple of inches shorter. When I asked friends to categorize Regata, however, the put it in the same class as Escort and Maestro. Yet both these cars are about 10 inches shorter.

Whatever its image, Regata is a rewarding driver's car and family motorists looking for a compromise between run-of-the-mill transport and exciting performance could do a lot worse than go for a trial run. It comes in five versions, ranging from the Regata 70 Comfort with a 1299cc engine costing £4,990, up to the 1585 twin-cam Regata 100 Super at £6,790. All are very competitively priced.

For my money, the 85 Super at

£6,095 has to be the best value. The main difference between the Comfort and Super is the low profile tyres on special anti-drag rims and up-market fittings, such as electric front windows, central door locking and boot lift, a very practical electronically-controlled heating and ventilation system and an electronic check control panel about which more soon.

Fiat has always made good engines which thrive on hard work. The 85 Super's unit is not quite up to the twin-cam version in the 100 Super, but will nevertheless top 100mph easily and reach 62mph from a standing start in 11 seconds.

The five-speed gearbox had well chosen ratios with an overdrive fifth for fuel saving trips on the motorway. Mine was a little too notchy, however, with the result that I found myself tentatively for changing rather than sliding through effortlessly.

But a couple of niggling problems rather spoil an otherwise rewarding relationship. Worst was the electronic

Vital statistics:

Model: Regata 85 Super.
Price: £6,095.
Engine: 1585cc 4 cylinder.
Performance: 0-62mph 11 seconds.
Maximum speed: 106mph.
Official consumption: urban 39.3mpg, 56mpg 52.3mpg, 75mpg 39.3mpg.
Length: 14 feet.
Insurance: Group 4.

check system which monitors eight major functions. When something was wrong a red light flashed above the appropriate symbol until it was rectified.

Almost as soon as we met, mine began to flash "no generator charge". The local Fiat agent spent half an hour under the bonnet and then pronounced the generator to be OK, but the check system faulty. Have you ever driven for several hundred miles with a red light flashing at you? On reflection, I wish I had taken his advice and disconnected it until a more permanent repair was possible.

The second niggly was the hand-operated choke, itself unusual in the age of the automatic choke, but still much preferred by the experienced, fuel-conscious motorist. The Regata's came away in my hand when its housing broke loose from the underside of the dash. It remained functional, with difficulty.

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1982
Magnolia with Dark Brown leather upholstery: 1,500 miles... £43,000
Magnolia with Red leather upholstery: 17,000 miles... £39,500

1983
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1984
Royal Blue with Light Blue leather upholstery: 4,000 miles... £53,200

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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

- 6.00 Cee-fax AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.
- 6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Fern Britton. News from Debbie Stiles at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours and at 8.55; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 8.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18. Plus weekend gardening advice from Alan Titchmarsh; Mike Smith's pop video and music review; and consumer affairs news from Lynn Fauds-Wood.
- 9.00 Battle of the Planets. Animated science fiction adventure series.
- 10.00 Mastermind with Magnus Magnusson from University College, Cardiff. Diana Hadley's specialist subject is the life and work of Edward Lytton. Margaret Harris answers questions on the life and work of Cecil Rhodes; John Warner on the Anglo-Australian Test Matches 1920-38; and Primrose Wood, the Lord Peter Wimsey novels of Dorothy L. Sayers (p. 550).
- 10.30 Cee-fax 10.30 PM. News from Debbie Stiles at 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 and 11.55; sport at 10.40 and 11.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 and 11.55; programme choice at 11.55; a review of the evening newspapers at 10.45 and 11.45. Plus weekend gardening advice from Alan Titchmarsh; Mike Smith's pop video and music review; and consumer affairs news from Lynn Fauds-Wood.
- 12.30 News Afternoon with Moira Stuart and Frances Goodale. The weather prospects come from Bill Gills. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.
- 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Includes guests Steve Overt, group Stockton's Wing and a Royal Marines band. Plus Peter Seabrook with the final of his Giant Vegetable competition.
- 2.00 Championship Bowling. David Vine introduces coverage of the third quarter final in the CIS Insurance United Kingdom Indoor Bowls Championship.
- 3.40 Regional news (not London).
- 3.50 Play School, presented by Brian Jameson. 4.10 The Family. 4.15 Beat the Teacher. The final game of a series of games for the school quiz. 4.30 Benji, Zax and the Alien Prince. Adventures of a prince from another planet.
- 4.50 Harlequin. Tony Hart and Gabriella Bradshaw show how to make pictures using a hot 5.15 Crackerjack, presented by Sue Francis. The guests include Basil Brush and Alvin Stardust. 5.35 Weather.
- 6.00 News with Nicholas Witchell and Jeremy Paxman.
- 6.30 London Plus.
- 6.55 Cartoon. Tom and Jerry in Mouse in Manhattan.
- 7.05 Match of the Day Live. Introduced by Jimmy Hill. Alan Parry is the commentator at Old Trafford where Manchester United play Arsenal.
- 9.00 News with Julia Somerville.
- 9.25 Film: The Return of a Man Called Horse (1978) starring Richard Harris as Lord John Morgan the English aristocrat captured by the Sioux Indians in 1825 in the previous film. It is now 1830 and Morgan returns to his adopted tribe from his English stately home in time to help them regain the land from which they have been driven by the rival Rickardes tribe who were bribed to do the job by a group of unscrupulous fur trappers. Directed by Irvin Kershner. (First showing on British television).
- 11.28 News headlines.
- 11.30 International Tennis. Highlights of the evening's play in the match at the Albert Hall between Great Britain and the United States for the Nabisco Wightman Cup.
- 12.20 Weather.

TV-am

- 6.25 Good Morning Britain, presented by Anne Diamond and Henry Kelly. News with Jayne Irving at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.58 and 7.57; guests Sue Hanson and Carolee Cook from 6.45; exercises at 6.46 and 8.53; the day's anniversaries at 6.51; Jan Walsh's consumer affairs news at 7.15; Popeye cartoon at 7.25; pop video at 7.54; Jett Bannett's postbag at 8.15; Jimmy Graves's television highlights at 8.34; Roland Rat at 9.02.

ITV LONDON

- 1.40 News headlines followed by film 'Bellefleur' (1940) starring David Niven and Olivia de Havilland. Lighthearted drama about a thief who steals for fun, based on the novel, 'Raffles the Amateur Cracksman', by E. W. Hornung. Directed by Sam Wood.
- 2.50 Cartoon Time. Beauty and the Beast (p. 550).
- 3.00 Mary Berry. Cooking hints and recipes (p. 550).
- 3.30 News headlines followed by 'Sons and Daughters'. More drama between the Australian Palmer and Hamilton families.
- 4.00 Rainbow with George Cole reading the story of the Mischief Makers (p. 550).
- 4.15 Buxton Moor. Puppet adventures of Mr Moon and his family (p. 550).
- 4.30 The Sooty Show (p. 550).
- 4.45 The Coral Island. Episode five of the adventure serial for children (p. 550).
- 5.15 Blackbustlers. General knowledge quiz for teenagers.
- 5.45 News.
- 6.00 The 5 O'Clock Show. A lighthearted look at London life and, this evening, New York where Danny Baker reports on life in the Big Apple as the Presidential election nears.
- 7.00 Atwater. An old friend of the Channel 4 series is planning to pass on details of a high technology plane to the Russians for the sake of his young American son. Stringfellow goes underground to prevent the transaction (p. 550).
- 8.00 Bruce Forsyth's Play Your Cards Right. Game show in which contestants have to combine their knowledge of public opinion with luck at the turn of a card (p. 550).
- 8.30 Halliwell. A new series starring Thora Hird as Salvation Army Captain Emily Ridley. Following her failure in saving souls in the Northern city of Brighton, Emily is transferred to Blackpool, a northern back-of-beyond where she replaces the worn-out Captain commander (Oracle).
- 9.00 Mischief. The Fleet Street crime reporter tonight investigates the activities of a group of right-wing extremists responsible for a bomb attack which seriously injured a cabinet minister's wife (Oracle).
- 10.00 News at Ten followed by 'London News headlines'.
- 10.30 The London Programme. Presented by John Taylor. A report on London's crumbling housing estates and on a scheme by which local authority owners are attempting to renovate the tower blocks.
- 11.00 Struggle. Comedy series set in left-wing controlled London. Town Hall where tonight there is talk of setting up a Sexist Rehabilitation Workshop.
- 11.30 Around Midnight. Chat show presented by Auberon Waugh and Janet Street-Porter.
- 12.10 Live from London. Pop group Haircut 100 in concert.
- 1.15 Highway Patrol. A series of American police drama series starring Broderick Crawford (p. 550).
- 1.45 Night Thoughts.



Mirella D'Angelo: The Roman Actress (BBC 2, 8.30)

● THE ROMAN ACTRESS is a strangely lightweight addition to the BBC 2 series called 'Italians' (8.30pm). It is a tonic for the eye, not a feast for the mind. Signorina Mirella D'Angelo, a second division actress with first division looks, grew tired of the fashion model life (cover of the Sunday Times Colour Magazine etc) and tried her hand at films. She enjoyed only a middling kind of success, her fortunes rising to the highest peak, or slumping to the lowest trough (depending on how things are measured in the Italian film industry) that seems to have gone of its head when, with someone else's voice, she co-starred with a former Mr Universe in a Hercules film of singularly morose aspect. Now, Signorina D'Angelo is testing the waters of fringe theatre. End of curriculum vitae. The Roman

Actress could be a film about any aspiring actress anywhere. What would seem to justify its inclusion in a series that has not haphazardly been called 'Italians' are some pretty good lines, a fashion model life, a fringe theatre sequence in which a spaghetti supper is included in the cost of a theatre ticket. ● RAVING BEAUTIES MAKE IT WORK (Channel 4, 10.05pm) is a long cabaret act performed by three actresses singing who, mouthpieces for the aggrieved woman, bring an uncomfortable degree of conviction to the job. Their songs and poems are the work of many hands. The common denominator is that the lot of the working woman is not a happy one.

CHOICE

And that men don't give a damn about it. With one exception, the trio are better actresses than singers. And with one exception (in my book, a regrettable lapse), they manage to be convincing as well as being to four-letter words. There is much pathos in their act. And not a little strident fun.

● OF CADRES AND KINGS (Radio 3, 9.45pm) sounds intimidating but isn't. It is John Key's examination of some of the more accessible nation-building tools in South-East Asia: the performing arts, archaeology, history. Politics, everybody's cup of tea, obviously, but students of politics in particular will find its human approach refreshing, and the sound recording engineer has done a fine job.

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

- 8.00 Cee-fax.
- 9.30 Daytime on Two: Science. Waves. 9.52 Part of Six of The Bedger Girl. 10.15 Maths: angles. 10.38 Science: plastic made sporting items. 11.00 History: the Church. 11.22 Geography: the uplands of North Wales. 11.44 Working with people. 12.05 Part six of the series introducing computers. 12.30 Whatever Happened to Britain's Infatuation. 1.30 Let's Go. For moderately handicapped young adults. 1.38 A visit to a Scottish newspaper office. 2.00 Scene. 2.30 G.B.S. A dramatized episode from the life of George Bernard Shaw, with Bryan Murray in the role. 3.00 Dallas J.R. finalizes his plans to destroy Peter; Cliff Barnes finds money running out and no oil gushing out; and Miss Elise is blissfully unaware of the dangers lurking at Southfork (p. 550).
- 3.45 Championship Bowling. The remaining quarterfinal matches of the CIS Insurance United Kingdom Indoor Bowls Championship, introduced by David Vine. The commentators are David Rhys Jones, Mal Hughes and David McGill.
- 5.25 News summary.
- 5.30 The Four Great Seasons. The second programme in David Bellamy's series set in the dales of northern England in which the eminent professor explores the history of the area since the last Ice Age (p. 550).
- 6.00 Championship Bowling. Further coverage of the play at the Guild Hall, Preston.
- 6.25 The Invaders. Science fiction serial in which, tonight, David Vincent discovers evidence of an alien landing on a site earmarked for an underground nuclear explosion.
- 7.15 Best of Brass 84. The second semi-final of the competition is between Yorkshire Imperial Band and Sun Life Band.
- 8.00 Call My Bluff. Frank Muir, Anna Massey and Geoffrey Smith attempt to pull the wool over the eyes of Arthur Marshall, Sally Magnusson and Peter Egan.
- 8.30 Italians. The third programme in the series profiles Mirella D'Angelo, once a famous model, now, ten years on, a not so famous film actress. The narrator is Michael Pennington (see Choice).
- 9.00 M.A.S.T. Charles and Hawkeye, in an unholy alliance, decide to put to the test the theory that you can fool some of the people all of the time and let slip the net that Marilyn Monroe is soon to be a victim to the 407th.
- 9.25 Arena. The first programme of a new series traces the careers of Don and Phil Everly, the Everly Brothers of rock 'n' roll fame. Filmed in London, Kentucky and Nashville.
- 10.00 Newswatch.
- 11.45 Championship Bowling. Highlights of the remaining quarterfinal. Ends at 12.35.

CHANNEL 4

- 2.30 Treasure Hunt. Christian Bailey and Carole Watson from London are in the studio passing on instructions to Anneke Rice flying over Wales in her Bel-Air helicopter searching for treasure (p. 550).
- 3.30 The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie. Episode two and Miss Brodie arrives in Edinburgh to take up a temporary post at Marcia Blaine's School for Girls and faces her class for the first time. Starring Geraldine McEwan.
- 4.30 Comedy. Yesterday's winner of the anagrams and general knowledge competition is challenged by Paul Hallett from Bolton.
- 5.00 The Addams Family. For her contribution to the National Beautification Programme, Morticia decides to redecorate her neighbour's home. The project gets off to a bad start when the stuffed woman Morticia brings along for decoration is the cause of her neighbour's faint.
- 5.30 The Tube. The 50th edition of the popular pop music show. On the bill tonight are Ultravox performing among other numbers, Vienna, cult singer Sylvester, the Force MD's, an up-beat barber shop group from New York; Floy Joy, performing on their first television show; and the electronic band Hard Corps. In addition, Trevor Horn, the man behind Frankie Goes to Hollywood, is interviewed; there is film of a duet between Elvis Presley and Frank Sinatra; and the guest DJ is Tony Blackburn.
- 7.00 Channel Four News.
- 7.30 Right to Reply. Darius Howe, associate producer of Caribbean in Crisis, answers viewers' criticism of the programme.
- 8.00 A Week in Politics reports on the crisis of the nationalized industries. Interviews with Lord Ezra, former chairman of the NCB, David Howell the former energy minister, and Peter Shore.
- 8.40 Lube's World. In the fourth and last programme of his series, Lube's World, the man behind Frankie Goes to Hollywood, is interviewed; there is film of a duet between Elvis Presley and Frank Sinatra; and the guest DJ is Tony Blackburn.
- 9.00 Return to Waterloo. A musical drama, written by Ray Davies, about a composer's journey from Guildford to Waterloo on which the middle-aged man confronts reality through a combination of fantasy and vivid memories. Starring Ken Colley.
- 10.05 Raving Beauties Make It Work. A cabaret, starring Anna Carteret, Sue Jones-Davies and Nancy Durrant (see Choice).
- 11.10 Film: National Lampoon's Animal House (1978) starring John Belushi. The first showing on British television for this low level set on an American university campus in the early Sixties where a group of students, led by 'Bluto' Butkusky, reduce the place to a comic chaos. Directed by John Landau.
- 1.00 Closedown.

Radio 4

- On long wave, 1 denotes stereo VHF.
- 5.55 Shipping Forecast.
- 6.00 News Briefing.
- 6.10 Farming Today.
- 6.25 Preparing for the Day.
- 6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary, 8.55, 9.55 Weather, 10.00 Today's News, 10.25 Sport, 10.45 Thought for the Day.
- 8.45 A Diary Without Dates by Eric Bignold (p. 550).
- 9.00 News.
- 9.05 Desert Island Discs. Castaway: Tenzin David Rendell.
- 9.45 Feedback.
- 10.00 News; International Assignment.
- 10.30 Morning Story. 'Bernie' by Hilary Mantel.
- 10.45 Daily Service from St Paul's Church, Birmingham.
- 11.00 News; Travel Analysis.
- 11.45 Natural.
- 12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer advice.
- 12.27 Top of the Form. A general knowledge contest between schools in Great Britain. 12.55 Weather.
- 1.00 The World at One. News.
- 1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
- 2.00 News; Woman's Hour from Birmingham.
- 3.00 News; Masters' India: An 18-part serialisation of John Masters' saga of the Savage family spanning the years 1825-1856. Book One: The Decade, dramatised in five parts (p. 550).
- 4.00 News.
- 4.10 The Impresario. Europeans? Richard Mayne explores and explodes some national clichés.
- 4.15 Relebo. Hugh Sykes examines the lives of five 20th-century people who rebelled against the status quo and the conventions and considers the price they had to pay for it. 5: American comedian, Sydney Bruns.
- 4.40 Story Time. 'Behaving Badly' by Catherine Keane.
- 5.00 The News. 5.10 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather.
- 6.00 The Six o'clock News; Financial Report.

Radio 3

- 6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
- 7.05 Morning Concert. Handel's overture Parolante; Schubert's 'Der Erlkönig'.
- 7.30 The World Tonight, including 'Bernie' by Hilary Mantel.
- 7.45 The Financial World Tonight.
- 11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
- 11.30 Week Ending. A satirical review of the week's news. 12.00-12.15 News; Weather. 12.35 Shipping VHF (available in England & Wales only) Radio 4 vhf is as above except 12.35-12.40 Weather. Travel. 12.00-12.10 For Schools. 11.00 Music Workshop. 11.30 Exploration Earth (introducing Geography). 11.50 See for Yourself. 1.55-3.00 For Schools. 1.55 Listening Corner. 2.05 Let's Listen. 2.15 Let's Listen. 2.40 Let's Listen. 2.55-3.00 PM (continued). 11.00-12.00 Study on 4: 11.00 History, Useful Facts (p. 550). 11.30 Per Ardua, 12.30-1.00 Schools Night-Time. Broadcasting: General Studies: The World's Story. 1.00-1.15. 1.15-1.30. 1.30-1.45. 1.45-1.55. 1.55-2.00. 2.00-2.15. 2.15-2.30. 2.30-2.45. 2.45-2.55. 2.55-3.00. 3.00-3.15. 3.15-3.30. 3.30-3.45. 3.45-3.55. 3.55-4.00. 4.00-4.15. 4.15-4.30. 4.30-4.45. 4.45-4.55. 4.55-5.00. 5.00-5.15. 5.15-5.30. 5.30-5.45. 5.45-5.55. 5.55-6.00. 6.00-6.15. 6.15-6.30. 6.30-6.45. 6.45-6.55. 6.55-7.00. 7.00-7.15. 7.15-7.30. 7.30-7.45. 7.45-7.55. 7.55-8.00. 8.00-8.15. 8.15-8.30. 8.30-8.45. 8.45-8.55. 8.55-9.00. 9.00-9.15. 9.15-9.30. 9.30-9.45. 9.45-9.55. 9.55-10.00. 10.00-10.15. 10.15-10.30. 10.30-10.45. 10.45-10.55. 10.55-11.00. 11.00-11.15. 11.15-11.30. 11.30-11.45. 11.45-11.55. 11.55-12.00. 12.00-12.15. 12.15-12.30. 12.30-12.45. 12.45-12.55. 12.55-1.00. 1.00-1.15. 1.15-1.30. 1.30-1.45. 1.45-1.55. 1.55-2.00. 2.00-2.15. 2.15-2.30. 2.30-2.45. 2.45-2.55. 2.55-3.00. 3.00-3.15. 3.15-3.30. 3.30-3.45. 3.45-3.55. 3.55-4.00. 4.00-4.15. 4.15-4.30. 4.30-4.45. 4.45-4.55. 4.55-5.00. 5.00-5.15. 5.15-5.30. 5.30-5.45. 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4.15-4.30. 4.30-4.45. 4.45-4.55. 4.55-5.00. 5.00-5.15. 5.15-5.30. 5.30-5.45. 5.45-5.55. 5.55-6.00. 6.00-6.15. 6.15-6.30. 6.30-6.45. 6.45-6.55. 6.55-7.00. 7.00-7.15. 7.15-7.30. 7.30-7.45. 7.45-7.55. 7.55-8.00. 8.00-8.15. 8.15-8.30. 8.30-8.45. 8.45-8.55. 8.55-9.00. 9.00-9.15. 9.15-9.30. 9.30-9.45. 9.45-9.55. 9.55-10.00. 10.00-10.15. 10.15-10.30. 10.30-10.45. 10.45-10.55. 10.55-11.00. 11.00-11.15. 11.15-11.30. 11.30-11.45. 11.45-11.55. 11.55-12.00. 12.00-12.15. 12.15-12.30. 12.30-12.45. 12.45-12.55. 12.55-1.00. 1.00-1.15. 1.15-1.30. 1.30-1.45. 1.45-1.55. 1.55-2.00. 2.00-2.15. 2.15-2.30. 2.30-2.45. 2.45-2.55. 2.55-3.00. 3.00-3.15. 3.15-3.30. 3.30-3.45. 3.45-3.55. 3.55-4.00. 4.00-4.15. 4.15-4.30. 4.30-4.45. 4.45-4.55. 4.55-5.00. 5.00-5.15. 5.15-5.30. 5.30-5.45. 5.45-5.55. 5.55-6.00. 6.00-6.15. 6.15-6.30. 6.30-6.45. 6.45-6.55. 6.55-7.00. 7.00-7.15. 7.15-7.30. 7.30-7.45. 7.45-7.55. 7.55-8.00. 8.00-8.15. 8.15-8.30. 8.30-8.45. 8.45-8.55. 8.55-9.00. 9.00-9.15. 9.15-9.30. 9.30-9.45. 9.45-9.55. 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2.55-3.00. 3.00-3.15. 3.15-3.30. 3.30-3.45. 3.45-3.55. 3.55-4.00. 4.00-4.15. 4.15-4.30. 4.30-4.45. 4.45-4.55. 4.55-5.00. 5.00-5.15. 5.15-5.30. 5.30-5.45. 5.45-5.55. 5.55-6.00. 6.00-6.15. 6.15-6.30. 6.30-6.45. 6.45-6.55. 6.55-7.00. 7.00-7.15. 7.15-7.30. 7.30-7.45. 7.45-7.55. 7.55-8.00. 8.00-8.15. 8.15-8.30. 8.30-8.45. 8.45-8.55. 8.55-9.00. 9.00-9.15. 9.15-9.30. 9.30-9.45. 9.45-9.55. 9.55-10.00. 10.00-10.15. 10.15-10.30. 10.30-10.45. 10.45-10.55. 10.55-11.00. 11.00-11.15. 11.15-11.30. 11.30-11.45. 11.45-11.55. 11.55-12.00. 12.00-12.15. 12.15-12.30. 12.30-12.45. 12.45-12.55. 12.55-1.00. 1.00-1.15. 1.15-1.30. 1.30-1.45. 1.45-1.55. 1.55-2.00. 2.00-2.15. 2.15-2.30. 2.30-2.45. 2.45-2.55. 2.55-3.00. 3.00-3.15. 3.15-3.30. 3.30-3.45. 3.45-3.55. 3.55-4.00. 4.00-4.15. 4.15-4.30. 4.30-4.45. 4.45-4.55. 4.55-5.00. 5.00-5.15. 5.15-5.30. 5.30-5.45. 5.45-5.55. 5.55-6.00. 6.00-6.15. 6.15-6.30. 6.30-6.45. 6.45-6.55. 6.55-7.00. 7.00-7.15. 7.15-7.30. 7.30-7.45. 7.45-7.55. 7.55-8.00. 8.00-8.15. 8.15-8.30. 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Hindus exact bloody revenge

Continued from page 1

being stoked by lengths of cloth looted from merchants nearby.

In the centre of town shops around the heart of the city the Connaught Circus, were burnt and so were shops in the densely packed streets of Chandni Chowk near the Red Fort.

A huge mob several thousand strong packed the shopping centre at Paharganj. Many shops were burning and individuals boasted that three Sikhs were being burnt inside a paint shop.

On the political front leaders of the Opposition all pledged support for the new Prime Minister in his efforts to control the violence. But leaders of two important parties, Choudhary Charan Singh, of the Dalit Mazdoor Kisan Party, and Mr Anil Behari Vajpayee of the Bhartiya Janata Party, who is seen as President Zail Singh to protest about the way in which Mr Gandhi had been appointed.

● **THATCHER SECURITY:** Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who will also be accompanied by her husband, Denis, and by the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, will be shadowed by a strengthened team of Special Branch bodyguards when she attends Mrs Gandhi's funeral in Delhi. It is expected that she will take the opportunity to talk with other world leaders who are assembling for the ceremonies (Henry Stanhope writes).

The aircraft, which is also taking Mr Neil Kinnock, Mr David Steel, and Dr David Owen, is likely to be given a top-security "purple route". This means that all British airspace along the route will be cleared of traffic and military bases will be alerted.

● **MATCHES CANCELLED:** The first two matches of the England cricket team's tour of India have been cancelled by the Indian Cricket Board, and discussions will take place today over the remainder between the team manager D. the Test and County Cricket Board in London. (Full story, page 24).

● **COLOMBO:** Tamil rebels enforced mourning for Mrs Gandhi in Jaffna, capital of the Tamil-speaking northern province of Sri Lanka, by setting off a series of explosions, which resulted in shops, offices and schools being closed and streets deserted. (Our Correspondent writes).

India's new leader, page 12

Bombed hotel frozen in time

From Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter, Brighton

A "Do not disturb" sign still hangs on the door of the Napoleon Suite at the Grand Hotel, Brighton. Inside, three weeks ago this morning, the Prime Minister had just finished working on her speech for the Conservative Party conference when an IRA bomb ripped the hotel open.

The 2.54m blast was intended to wipe out the British Cabinet. The Cabinet survived; four people were killed.

Yesterday reporters were allowed for the first time into the 120-year-old hotel, where time seems to have stood still. Thick white dust cover the walls and floors.

In the hole that was once the front of the best known of Brighton's hotels, lie the remains of a ten-ton chimney which slid through six floors.

Nothing remains of Rooms 628 and 629 where the police are convinced the 20-pound bomb was planted. On each side of that devastated core of the hotel, only warning notices and ribbons separate the rooms from the sea and sky. On the landings are occasional stickers pleading: "Fingerprints - do not touch".

Yet with your back to the sea it is possible to believe the hotel has suffered little damage.

The glass dome above the entrance hall is undamaged, the wrought iron staircase leading to the main floors as stately as ever.

The police investigation is over and 18 months of rebuilding have begun. The renovation, including furnishing, is expected to cost between £3m and £4m. It will be ready in good time for the next Brighton Conservative conference in 1988.

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View from just below where the bomb went off (Photograph: John Voos).

Ethiopia clears way for RAF airlift

Continued from page 1

enable them to set up a self-supporting operation to ferry famine relief supplies within Ethiopia.

For this the RAF requires three types of facility:

- A main operations base with fuel supplies, good communications and other facilities. The international airport in Addis Ababa was seen as the first choice.

● A forward operating base where supplies can be picked up for distribution to the famine areas. The RAF plans to use the airfield at Assab for this.

● Landing strips in the famine areas to which the supplies can be delivered. Makale and Aksum are being mentioned as the most likely to be used.

It was reported from Ethiopia

yesterday that there were fears that relief aircraft may be subject to attack by rebels in Tigre province, but the RAF will have made its own assessment of possible dangers.

The purpose of getting the initial aircraft into Addis Ababa at first light is to enable them to set up facilities both there and at Assab during the first day.

The intention is that five of the seven Hercules would leave Addis Ababa as soon as possible after off-loading their cargo, and certainly within 24 hours. The other two will remain there for three months.

The RAF operation is designed to be almost completely self-sufficient, apart from relying on local supplies of aviation fuel.

British planes at risk, page 6
Letters, page 13

Final push by Reagan in 10-state campaign

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

President Reagan yesterday began a 10-state campaign blitz which will end in his home state of California just before next Tuesday's election.

Mr Walter Mondale, the Democratic presidential candidate, is making his final campaign swing through large, crucial states of the industrial North-east and Mid-west.

By Saturday Mr Mondale will have completed a dozen campaign appearances in places including New York, Ohio, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Michigan.

After a two-day break, President Reagan left the White House confident of victory. Public opinion polls show Mr Reagan leading by between 17 and 24 percentage points. But Mr Mondale dismisses the polls and points to the large crowds that he is drawing, saying that he will win.

All four candidates, including Vice-president George Bush, yesterday appeared at various places in New York State, underscoring its importance in the electoral process. New York State has the second-largest number of electoral college votes, 36.

Mr Mondale and Ms Ferraro yesterday joined in a traditional Democratic parade in New York's garment district.

President Reagan left Washington amid a furor from Democrats for suggesting in a newspaper interview on Tuesday that Mrs Ferraro was chosen as Mr Mondale's running mate not because of her qualifications but because of her gender and adding that her selection "was not that big a move".

Mrs Ferraro, who was in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on Wednesday reacted sharply, saying: "Let me suggest if the President has any doubts about my substance perhaps he and I could have a debate."

In a brief statement she said of Mr Reagan that she was not the individual who, during the debate on October 21 had indicated that the only alternative to the government of President Marcos of the Philippines was communism and that budget deficits had no effect upon interest rates.

Mr Mondale quickly came to her defence and said that "she is far better informed about her position than Mr Reagan was when he was elected President."

Rust bowl blues, page 7

With Frank Johnson on the campaign trail Mondale stirs it up for the media

Mr Mondale, campaigning on from Chicago to Louisville and Baltimore, knocked the media for having already consigned him to defeat, and assured his audiences: "Something's stirring, something's moving. I can feel it."

These ravings could have referred to the over-burdened stages to which the media are crammed to observe presidential candidates at each whistle-stop. A stirring, and a moving, followed by a crashing of one of these facilities, would complete the enjoyment of the pro-Mondale crowds and make the perfect climax to a rather good routine on the subject of the media, which Mr Mondale now puts into all his speeches.

This patter varies slightly from stop to stop. But in essence it goes something like this: "On Sunday I was proud to be endorsed by *The New York Times* (cheers). On Monday I was proud to be endorsed by *The Washington Post* (cheers). Next, the editorial board of the *Miami Herald* met in conclave and decided to endorse Walter Mondale (cheers)."

"But then some owner's hand, from on high, reached down and took the editorial out before the paper was printed (boos)."

"Then the *Chicago Tribune* endorsed my opponent (boos). But listen to the terms in which they did so. The editorial said (reading from a prepared text) that the Administration's economic policy had 'gone beyond the limits of tolerance' and was endangering the prosperity of the world. It then said that his 'airy-headed rhetoric' (huge cheers, much laughter) was compromising the search for world peace. On that basis, they endorsed him" (laughter, cheers, applause).

Mr Mondale chuckles and puts the cutting back in his pocket. Who knows whether he quoted the *Tribune* correctly? Presumably the paper either found some good points about Mr Reagan or some even worse ones about Mr Mondale. But it does not matter. The crowd jump up and down.

Then Mr Mondale moves into his peroration about the mysterious something that out there is stirring and moving. Some of us on the press stand get ready to leap to safety. "Let's go for it," shouts Mr Mondale. "Let's win it..." We will win it, so win it, win it.

Mr Mondale waves his arms about, shakes hands with the local party hacks and struggles through the joyous crowd in the broad direction of limousine, police, motor cycle escort, airport, campaign aeroplane, airborne strategy conference, and next city.

It would be a curious man who would begrudge Mr Mondale his triumphs before the crowds in these final days. Theories differ as to why he appears so relaxed and confident before them.

Some say their enthusiasm and size - he drew 8,000 to the splendid setting of a renovated harbour in Baltimore - have encouraged in him the hope that he might indeed be about to achieve the most unexpected victory in any democracy in history. Others say it means the exact opposite. He knows by now that he has no hope. He might as well enjoy himself.

Whatever the explanation, he is certainly bringing enjoyment to those of us following him.

Concerning the feud, Mr Mondale has to take account of it in all the cities in which he stops. The new harbour in Baltimore was a case in point. It had transformed "a city going downhill", he said, "into a city on the move". It could only have been built in partnership between the city and the federal government of President Carter, of which he is a member.

But students of the local democracy explained that Baltimore's black Democratic leadership was against the harbour. The money could have been spent on the local poor.

Doubtless it was much like this in the days of Roosevelt, to an English Tory, these reminders of the past were rather appalling. Mr Mondale's only hope is that the past is still with us. I only hope so next Tuesday.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen opens the Crypt of St John's Church, Waterloo Rd, 11.30. The Duke of Edinburgh opens the Panasonic manufacturing operation of Marushita Electric at Penryn, South Wales, 10.20. Princess Alexandra attends a reception for serving and retired members of Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service at HMS St Vincent, Queen's Gate Terrace, SW7, 6.45.

New exhibitions

Clay figures studies of the people and landscapes of Brittany; Third Eye Centre, 350 Sauchiehall St, Glasgow, Tues to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5.30; (ends Nov 18). Benson and Hedges Photographers and Illustrators Gold Awards; Sills, 105 High St, Edinburgh; Tues to Sat 12.30 to 6; (ends Dec 1). Watercolours by Kenneth Cox; Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, The King's House, 65 The Close, Salisbury; Mon to Sat 10 to 4; (ends Nov 24).

Exhibition in progress

Four Rooms, Mappin Art Gallery, Weston Park, Sheffield. Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Nov 18). Music Organ recital by Graham Matthews, Sheffield Cathedral, Church St, 1.15. Violin and piano recital by Simon Fischer and Hilary Coates; Holbourne Museum, Bath, 7.30. Concert by the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra; Guildhall, Southampton, 8. Concert by the London Fortepiano Trio; Assembly Hall, Strathclyde University, 7.45. Concert by the Poole Oboe Quartet; The King's School, Ottery St Mary, 7.30. Concert with the Band of the Welsh Guards, trumpeters of the Royal Military School of Music, pipers of the Scots Guards and the London Welsh Male Voice Choir; the Hexagon, Queens Walk, Reading, 8. Talks and lectures African Carving, by J. Calder; Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers St, Edinburgh, 11. Politicians and the Press, by Alan Watkins, Cornwallis Lecture Theatre, Kent University, Canterbury, 6. General Southern and Sussex County Craft Market; Hove Town Hall, 10 to 5. Craft Fayre, The Guildhall, Royal Parade, Plymouth, 9.30 to 4.30.

Food prices

Recent storms at sea have affected fish catches, and prices are slightly higher. Herring however, is particularly tempting at around 80p a lb, as is mackerel at about 47p. (Prices vary by several pence according to region). Large cod fillets are £1.45 and haddock £1.47, for best buys whilst at just over £1 or coley at 70-85p a lb.

Meat prices are generally firm, but some lamb and pork cuts may have edged slightly upwards. Average prices in England and Wales are: beef topside and silverside £1.58, mince 54-56p and £3.33, boneless brisket £1.52 and mince £1.12. Whole leg of British lamb £1.56, loin chops £1.77 and shoulder 94p; pork leg £1.10, loin chops £1.43 and boneless shoulder £1.24.

Special offers include Safeway leg of lamb at £1.49 and chops £1.59; Sainsbury beef topside and silverside £1.58, mince 54-56p and New Zealand leg of lamb, £1.18; Fine Fare boneless pork shoulder joints £1.28 and fresh chicken quarters 89p a lb.

Spartan apples are 25-30p a lb, Cox's 25-40p, Golden Delicious 30-35p and for cooking, Bramley's at 20-25p are good value. English Conference and Comice pears at 20-35p and 30-45p a lb respectively are also reaching their best. New season avocados are 30-45p each.

A record potato harvest will mean low prices for shoppers; whites at 8-10p and reds at 9-13p a lb are super quality for the money. Other best buys are Brussels sprouts at 16-25p a lb, carrots 8-16, cauliflower 30-45p each and parsnips 15-25p a lb.

Roads

London and South-east: A630: Euston Rd, St Pancras: outside lane closure westbound at junction with A10, 8.30am-11.30am. Closed between Shaftesbury Ave and Seven Dials; delays expected on Gower St. A205: Northbound carriageway closed between the New Star roundabout and Denmark Road from 8pm to 5.30am as all traffic is sharing the southbound carriageway. The Midlands: A42: M42 construction work near Hyatt, between Birmingham and Leicester; A26: Contrailow, 10 of Hatfield, Stoke-on-Trent; delays, A46: Temporary closure of A46 between Cambridge and St Neots. Wales and West: A48: Lane closure between Cardiff and Newport at Cogan Park on E and westbound carriageway, A14: Roadworks at various locations on the approach to Bore Road, 8.30am-11.30am. The North: A1: Lane closures between Middlesbrough and Wetherby, A65/A66: Bishop Auckland road closure due to the construction of the Market Place extension; A1: Lane closures between A77: Lane closure W and S of 6730 junction (S of Kilmarnock); A1: Lane closures in South on Glasgow Rd near Greenhead Rd and Pinner's Crescent. A22: Delays at peak periods on the Esplanade, Kirkcaldy. Information supplied by the AA.

The pound

	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	1.48	1.48
Belgium F	26.82	26.82
Denmark Kr	13.47	13.47
France F	11.88	11.88
Germany DM	3.23	3.23
Italy L	173.00	173.00
Hong Kong \$	8.32	8.32
Japan Yen	238.00	238.00
Netherlands Gld	212.00	212.00
Portugal Esc	11.10	11.10
Spain Ptas	202.00	202.00
Switzerland Sfr	2.20	2.20
Sweden Kr	10.36	10.36
USA \$	1.28	1.28
Yugoslavia D	262.00	262.00

London: The FT index closed up 8.9 at 898.3.

Weather forecast

A frontal trough will move erratically E across England and Wales during the day.

6am to midnight

London, S E, central S E England, East Anglia, S Wales: Cloudy with rain, heavy at times; clearer later; wind S moderate, veering NW later; max temp 13c (55f). W Midlands, N Wales, N Wales, Lake District: Cloudy with outbreaks of rain, some heavy; becoming brighter and drier later; wind NW moderate; max temp 12c (54f). Isle of Man, SW, NE, NW Scotland, Central Highlands, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland, Hebrides: Rain showers; sun between showers; scattered showers; wind, NW moderate; max temp 11c (52f). Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Exeter, Plymouth: Rain, sun between showers; wind N light; max temp 11c (52f).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Mainly dry with light or sunny intervals; rather cold with overnight frost and fog.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel: Wind S fresh or strong, perhaps gale for a time, veering W; rain at times; visibility moderate or poor becoming good; sea moderate or rough. St Georges Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W or NW moderate or strong; visibility good; sea slight or moderate.

Sun rises: 6.55 am Sun sets: 4.32 pm
Moon rises: 10.02 pm Moon sets: 12.50 am
Full Moon: November 8.

Lighting-up time

London: 5.02 pm to 6.28 am
Birmingham: 5.00 pm to 6.42 am
Manchester: 5.04 pm to 6.42 am
Preston: 5.27 pm to 6.40 am

Portfolio

Times Portfolio rules are as follows:

1 Times Portfolio is free. Purchases of The Times is not a condition of taking part.

2 The columns provided with your share note the price change (+ or -), in pence, as published in that day's Times.

After listing the price changes of your shares for that day, add up all shares held. This will give you your overall total plus or minus (+ or -).

Divide your overall total against The Times Portfolio dividend published on the Stock Exchange Prices page.

If your overall total matches The Times Portfolio dividend you have won outright or a share of the total prize money stated for that day, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

Portfolio - how to play Monday-Saturday record your daily Portfolio total. Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total. If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

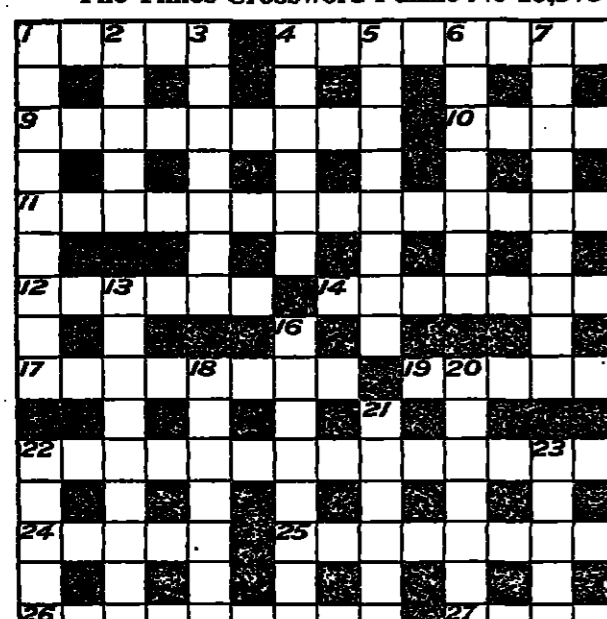
How to claim Telephone: The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-52572 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, Monday to Friday. Send your completed Times Portfolio dividend, No claims can be accepted after these hours.

You must have your card with you when you telephone. If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line. No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims. Some Times Portfolio cards include minor mistakes in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated. The wording of Rules 2 and 3 has been expanded from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The Game itself is not affected and will continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

How to play - Daily Dividend On each day your unique set of eight numbers will represent commercial and individual shares

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,575



ACROSS

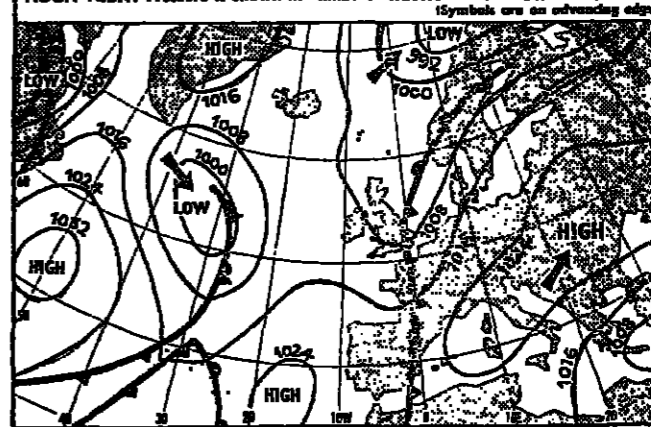
- 1 Finnish advice for young Gobbo (5).
- 2 Large store displays the lever tin-opener (9).
- 3 A straightforward county side (9).
- 4 Rib woman about approval for call up (5).
- 5 Unchanging figure - one divided over two (7,8).
- 6 Folly, not applicable in Miss Locket's case (6).
- 7 Perhaps dishy, and certainly keen on clothes (8).
- 8 Often a sign of a sticking point (5,5).
- 9 The course to gallop (6).
- 10 Send nuts round, some to supply the emporium (10,5).
- 11 Stand with double-bass, we hear (5).
- 12 Sweet that helps to make a high level (5,4).
- 13 Hand over old country retreat with present (9).
- 14 Drums for dances (5).

DOWN

- 1 Colleague bellowed loudly when drunk (9,4).
- 2 Possibly divine underworld spring (5).
- 3 In Eur. nice means peaceful (7).
- 4 Garment with funny leg holds the eye (6).

Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow
CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded



High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	8.01	5.5	8.01	5.5
Aberdeen	8.07	5.5	8.07	5.5
Aberystwyth	12.00	8.00	12.00	8.00
Belfast	1.05	6.4	1.05	6.4
Cardiff	12.02	4.1	12.02	4.1
Dover	5.49	5.2	5.49	5.2
Edinburgh	1.00	4.1	1.00	4.1
Falmouth	7.05	3.8	7.05	3.8
Glasgow	6.16	3.3	6.16	3.3
Harwich	6.06	4.3	6.06	4.3
Hull	6.34	4.6	6.34	4.6
London (Can)	6.26	6.4	6.26	6.4
Lough	10.08	4.5	10.08	4.5
Lowestoft	8.54	6.0	8.54	6.0
Malinbeg	2.22	4.0	2.22	4.0
Marazion	8.24	3.8	8.24	3.8
Millport	12.08	5.0	12.08	5.0
Oban	1.50	2.7	1.50	2.7
Orkney	1.50	4.3	1.50	4.3
Portsmouth	1.55	1.3	1.55	1.3
Portsmouth	6.40	3.8	6.40	3.8
Southampton	6.34	3.6	6.34	3.6
St Helier	1.50	4.3	1.50	4.3
Torquay	11.29	4.2	11.29	4.2
Wexford	6.00	3.2	6.00	3.2

This measurement is metres: 1m = 3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun Rain	Max	Sun Rain	Max	Sun Rain	Max
Cardiff	1.05	6.4	1.05	6.4	1.05	6.4
Dover	5.49	5.2	5.49	5.2	5.49	5.2
Edinburgh	1.00	4.1	1.00	4.1	1.00	4.1
Falmouth	7.05	3.8	7.05	3.8	7.05	3.8
Glasgow	6.16	3.3	6.16	3.3	6.16	3.3
Harwich	6.06	4.3	6.06	4.3	6.06	4.3
Hull	6.34	4.6	6.34	4.6	6.34	4.6
London (Can)	6.26	6.4	6.26	6.4	6.26	6.4
Lough	10.08	4.5	10.08	4.5	10.08	4.5
Lowestoft	8.54	6.0	8.54	6.0	8.54	6.0
Malinbeg	2.22	4.0	2.22	4.0	2.22	4.0
Marazion	8.24	3.8	8.24	3.8	8.24	3.8
Millport	12.08	5.0	12.08	5.0	12.08	5.0
Oban	1.50	2.7	1.50	2.7	1.50	2.7
Orkney	1.50	4.3	1.50	4.3	1.50	4.3
Portsmouth	1.55	1.3	1.55	1.3	1.55	1.3
Portsmouth	6.40	3.8	6.40	3.8	6.40	3.8
Southampton	6.34	3.6	6.34	3.6	6.34	3.6